The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,133.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates o Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second do ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,629 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December 1871, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
" Rutnagherry	20	" Galle	29
" Vingorla	20		Jan. 1872
" Carwar	21	" Negapatam	1
" Mangalore	22	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	23	" Coconada	5
" Tellicherry	23	" Vizagapatam	6
" Calicut	24	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypore	24	" Gopalpore	7
" Cochin	25	" False Point	8
" Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	9
" Tuticorin	27	Arrive COLOMBO	11

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wicks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
" Kurrachee	30	" Fao	13
" Guadur.....	30	" Bushire	13
	Jan. 1872	" Lingа	16
" Muscat.....	1	" Bunder Abbas	17
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Muscat.....	19
" Lingа	2	" Guadur	21
" Bushire	7	" Kurrachee	24
" Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	10		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st January, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander J. Rayne, will leave Bombay for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjuswell	Vingorla
Rutnaghery	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kolbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abrams, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 5TH JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool	£45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

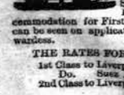
IN accordance with the above, the steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 600-Horse Power, 1,210 Tons, Captain Gukkee, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 2,200 tons register, 350 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

1st Class to Liverpool.....	£50
Do. Suez	£30 Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool.....	£30

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Xantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£36	£24	£8	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said.....	38	24	9	
Alexandria.....	40	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	£52	£35	£14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Meat Rations from Bombay:—
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 23rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	" " 650	" " 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. I. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, leaving Manora at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of opium, the Company's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd December, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY ...	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN ...	Friday.
"	Rutnagherry..Sunday.	"	Beypore .....Saturday.
"	Vingoria ..... do.	"	Calicut ..... do.
"	Goa .....Monday.	"	Tellicherry...Sunday.
"	Carwar ..... do.	"	Cannanore.... do.
"	Compta..... do.	"	Mangalore ...Monday.
"	Mangalore ...Tuesday.	"	Compta ..... do.
"	Cannanore ...Wednesday	"	Carwar.....Tuesday.
"	Tellicherry ... do.	"	Goa ..... do.
"	Calicut ..... do.	"	Vingoria ..... do.
"	Beypore ..... do.	"	Rutnaghery Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN.....Thursday.		Arrive BOMBAY...Thursday.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship SALADIN, A. 1, 13 years at Lloyds, Captain James Hasker. This favourite vessel is a regular trader, and will have prompt despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ABBOTSFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE of FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, CROSSE and BLACKWELL, just landed ex British Monarch.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 97 packages fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, currants, tapioca, pearl barley, crystallized fruits, assorted tart fruits 3 lbs. jars and 1 lb. tins, assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancashire mushroom, isinglass, herring a la sardines, Yorkshire pork, veal and ham pies, fruits in syrup, Mason oyster, potted meats, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Worcester sauce, salmon, pickled salmon, real Yarmouth bloaters, halibut in sauce, mackarel in sauce, asparagus, curried rabbit, Richmond cheese, &c., &c.

SALE OF HAND-MADE AND PRINTING PAPERS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close account,

4	Cases 192 Reams Blue-laid Foolscap, 12 lbs.		
2	do. 100	do.	do. 10 lbs.
1	do. 8	do.	Hand-made Imperial, 12 lbs.
3	do. 23	do.	do. Royal, 44 lbs.
2	do. 25	do.	do. Medium, 34 lbs.
3	do. 47	do.	do. Demy, 25 lbs.
2	do. 32	do.	do. Foolscap, 15 lbs.
3	Bales 70	do.	Printing Demy, 19, 22, and 24 lbs.
4	do. 48	do.	Double Demy, 44, 42, 39, and 33 lbs.
1	do. 29	do.	Royal, 26 lbs.
3	do. 39	do.	Double Royal, 45 and 53 lbs.
2	do. 12	do.	do. 39 by 43 90 lbs.
1	do. 20	do.	do. 21½ by 29 29 lbs.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, a first-rate Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, with Thurston's Bronze 6 Light Kerosine Billiard Lamp, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, handsome Bronze Figures, a large collection of Choice and Selected Plants, at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of C. E. Bean, Esq.; the same comprises Circular, Pier, Sofa and Card Tables, Easy, Predieu and Drawing-room Chairs, half-backed and Conversation Sofas, handsome Centre Ottomans, rich Brussels Carpets, English Mahogany Whatnots, a first-class Grand Square Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," Music Stand, first-rate Engravings in Gilt and Rosewood Frames, Bronze Statues, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, English Hat Stand, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c. &c.

Also, the property of C. Fox, Esq.

A first-class the Indian Solid Square Piano, by "Soundy & Co.," nearly new, a handsome English Brass Equilibrium Chair, a Rosewood and Gilt Easy Glass, a pair Corner Brackets, first-rate double-barrelled Gun by T. Boss, a large collection of choice Plants.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Handsome English Mahogany and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Ware, Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses, &c., at Tannah.

On THURSD AY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of M. B. Cowen, Esq., and on account and at the risk of W. J. Addis, Esq., at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Mahogany and richly carved Blackwood furniture, the same comprises handsome dinner dessert, and breakfast services, tea-board, such as a pair of vegetable dishes with covers, cruet and pickle frame, tea set, ice pitcher, table and Chamber candlesticks, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery &c., English Mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, such as a round dining table for eight persons, English Mahogany large side board with marble top, do. circular and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, Brussel's carpet, a Lady's Mahogany writing table, bronze and plated hanging argand lamps, couch Ottoman ornament stands, writing tables, screens, first-rate engravings in maple and rosewood frames, book, shelves, blackwood double Bengal cot, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, dispense articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A Nagpur Tongar.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on account of the concerned, On FRIDAY the 22nd instant at 2 P.M. the following cases, saved from wrecked steamer Broadalbane ex Khodabux and Tosser.

The remaining 88 packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private consignees.

Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished pucka-built Bungalow with a double Iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
P. & O. Co.'s DOCKYARD,
MAZAGON.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB
KA PUCKA TUMASHA,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
Capt. G. F. HENRY.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER 1871.

PRICES OF ADMISSION SAME AS P. & O. AMATEURS.

FOR PROGRAMME SEE BILLS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB
KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

STALLS, Rs. 2.—GALLERY, Re. 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21ST.

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

NEW BALLADS, NEW SOLOS.

THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery .....Rs.	1 0 0
Stalls ..... "	2 0 0	Pit ..... "	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

ON TUESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER,
Mr. S. HERBERTE, the favourite Tenor, will take his
FAREWELL BENEFIT.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY, and the EXHIBITION of the SCHOOLS will be HELD in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the Public, are respectfully invited to attend.

Entrance by the front steps.

JOHN PATON,
D. C. BOYD, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

18th December 1871.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS, up to Noon on the 26th instant, for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dock at Mazagon. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent at the Dock.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 A.M., on account of Government, a quantity of unserviceable ORDNANCE STORES, consisting of Brass, Iron, Od Leather, Wood, &c., &c.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not removed within three days.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Grand Arsenal, 18th December 1871.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. SURAT, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MOOLTAN, from Southampton, 18th November 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. NYANZA, from Southampton, 11th November 1871.
" ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 12th November 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING can be had by ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN at a MODERATE CHARGE with a Family living in one of the healthiest and prettiest localities of the Island, and in close vicinity to the Fort. For particulars address "B.C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.

In the Matter of the Indian Registration Act XX. of 1866.—Petition No. 13 of 1870.

NARRAYEN GOVINDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

HEERAJEE MANICKJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the aft-noon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 30th day of November last in the above Suit), will be put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendant:—

A piece of Ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed under No. 1,981, together with a vacant piece of ground adjoining thereto, and bounded on the east by govun and Wassoodeo Yadowjee's house, on the west by the g unds of Odribai, widow of Mastojee Charaldar, on the north by Baboo Hurjee's house and Thakoosi's vacant ground and house, and on the south by govun and Hurrychund Dhunjee's house, which said house and land are situated in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and are in the occupation of the said defendant, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,711-10-7 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 191-8-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs, amount together to the sum of Rs. 1,883-2-7 and further simple interest on the said sum of Rs. 1,883-2-7 at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th December 1871.

MR. DHONDOO SHAMRAO GABHU,
Pleader's Attorney.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Choice Invoice of best GOLD JEWELLERY, direct from Messrs. Hunt & Co., London, and Leading Houses with Diamonds and Precious Stones, Gold Chains, Watches, Bracelets, and Ornaments, and a large assortment of Jewellery of exquisite design.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

ENGLISH GOODS,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND CO.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, consisting full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery
Musical Instruments	Carriages
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes
Agricultural Implements	Wines
	Ales
	Beers
	Preserved Provisions
	Stationery
	Books
	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanser" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

A
SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE AND
SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager,

NOTICES.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A SACRED CONCERT will take place in the Boys' School of the above Institution on TUESDAY, 19th December 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture.....	"To the Messiah".....	Handel.
Recitative and Air	"Comfort ye, My people."... "Every Valley.".....	Ditto.
Chorus.....	"And the Glory of the Lord.".	Ditto.
Song.....	"The Wanderer".....	Schubert.
Recitative and Air	"He was brought as a Lamb to the Slaughter.".....	Handel.
Air	"He shall feed His flock."...	Ditto.
Song.....	"He wipes the Tear from every Eye.".....	

An interval of a few minutes, during which a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Institution.

PART II.

Air	"I know that my Redeemer liveth.".....	Handel.
Song.....	"Nazareth.".....	Gounod.
Recit. and Air..	"Ruth and Naomi.".....	Topliff.
Recitative and Air	"Ye people rend your Hearts." "If with all your Hearts.".....	Mendelssohn.
Air	"But Thou didst not leave his Soul in Hell.".....	Handel.
Recit. and Air.	"In Native Worth.".....	Haydn.
Anthem	"Judge me, O God.".....	Mendelssohn.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Concert to commence at 8-30 P.M. Seats reserved on written application to the Honorary Secretary at the Institution.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, and also RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, between all Stations, issued on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, will be available for RETURN on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations, from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad Districts, and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th December, both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th December 1871.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. MEER ALLY DHURRUMSEY a PARTNER in our FIRM.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

12th December 1871.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th Dec., both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th December 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st January 1872.

Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 13th Dec. 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a ONE-TON STEAM CRANE and a Boat called the "MISCHIEF" will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale, and the articles to be cleared within three days after the sale has been confirmed by the Undersigned.

G. NORMAN,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 15th December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Docks, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of Mr. W. Rorde, C. E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 5th December 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any Gin in India.

A Gin has been sent out to our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on application to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Stall, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Jones' Patent Cotton Gin for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN

We have instructed our Agents in Bombay to [illegible] any person or persons infringing [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co.

Now Ready,
THACKER, VINING, AND CO.'S
Revised Price Lists.

No. 1, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Materials, &c., &c.

No. 2, Stencil Plates, illustrated.

No. 3, Artists' requisites, by Winsor and Newton and others, for drawing, painting, and illuminating.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO., Bombay.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	100
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
57,600	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

CALCUTTA.—14TH DECEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 98-10, 98-11, and 98-12, or 1-6 to 1-4 discount.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 101-8 and 101-10.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-4.

6 per cent, Municipal Debentures of 1867 at Rs. 114-12.

In shares :—

National Bank shares three lots at Rs. 90.

Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Stock at Rs. 229 per £20.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 16th December, compared with the statement issued on 9th December :—

	9th Dec.	16th Dec.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	233,77,400	230,01,693
Do. do. do. at Branches.	15,06,343	14,33,975
Other Deposits	135,28,302	130,56,921
Post Bills	31,476	30,953
Cash Credits, undrawn	16,60,986	14,61,717
Rs.	466,63,787	454,84,961
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	59,17,905	52,44,430
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	96,56,289	95,34,120
Loans, on Security of do.	16,40,103	15,68,710
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,047	7,291
Bills Discounted	98,16,843	93,05,334
Stamps	6,845	7,330
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,91,209		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,36,209	4,36,296
Bullion	17,81,078	17,98,037
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,84,653	2,92,763
Cash and Currency Notes	182,33,774	170,44,651
Rs.	466,63,787	454,84,961

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—18TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th December, 5-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 27 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th December. No time.

Via Red Sea, 18th December, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 34 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th December, 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 4 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th December, 1-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 33 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th December, 10-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th December is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	6 51	0 13
„ Kurrachee	0 39	0 2
„ Madras	0 46	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 15th Dec., 5-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th Dec., 4-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Dec., 5-44 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Hongkong, Nov. 16.
	Sabin	Newcastle, Aug. 3.	
	Waterloo	Holland	Port Louis, Nov. 4.
	Fhuttee Allum	Rowe	Mauritius, Nov. 4.
	Baldwin	Watt	London, Aug. 28.
	Migrator	Logan	Rangoon, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Bangalore (s)	Soames	Australia.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Victoria Bridge, Lowry, to Calcutta.

Ship Algonquin, Jordan, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Surat, to China, &c.

Steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Fusi Yama, to Coast and Calcutta.

Schooner Philipine, to Damaun.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
14	Dunkeld	London.
15	Dharwar	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1—Tenasserim, s. s., Brown, from Rangoon.
2—Nemesis, s. s., Stewart, from Liverpool.
2—Sumatra, s. s., Anderson, from Suez.
2—Baroda, s. s., Hall, from Suez.
2—Tanjore, s. s., Johnston, from Bombay.
3—Kangaroo, s. s., Barlow, from Liverpool.—Passed to Colombo.
3—Lorne, s. s., Butchart, from Singapore.
4—Winestead, s. s., Shetliff, from Calcutta.
4—Minia, s. s., Martin, from London.—Passed to Calcutta.
5—Isa, s. s., Nortita, from Newcastle.
5—Hector, s. s., Bewser, from Singapore.
6—Timsah, s. s., Hogg, from Calcutta.
6—Burmah, s. s., Sharpe, from London.
6—Kwangtung, H. M. S., Elton, from Perim.
7—Serapis, H. M. t. s., Grant, from Bombay.
7—Batara Bayonsen, s. s., Pinkham, from Hayle.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2—Sumatra, s. s., Anderson, to Calcutta.
2—Baroda, s. s., Hall, to Bombay.
2—Tanjore, s. s., Johnston, to Suez.
3—Nemesis, s. s., Stewart, to Bombay.
3—Tenasserim, s. s., Brown, to London.
2—Bourayne, r. f. Sence, to Saigon.
4—Lorne, s. s., Butchart, to London.
4—Kwantung, H. M. S., Elton, to Perim.
5—Winestead, s. s., Shetliff, to London.
5—Hector, s. s., Bewser, to London.—Via Juddah.
6—Burmah, s. s., Sharpe, to Calcutta.
7—Timsah, s. s., Hogg, to London.
7—Serapis, H. M. t. s. Grant, Portsmouth.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 17—Royal Family, Hogg, from Newcastle.
29—Danube, s. s., Target, from Mauritius.
Dec. 5—Isa, s. s., Nortita, from Newcastle.
7—Batara Bayonsen, s. s., Pinkham, from Hayle.
7—Kwangtung, H. M. S., Elton, from Perim.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Southend	2150	Colombo	Nov. 29
Milbanke	1226	Bombay	Nov. 25
Ada	1169	Bombay	Dec. 10
Cape Hope	1239	Calcutta	Nov. 25
Atalanta	2274	Bombay	Nov. 29
Calcutta	2500	Calcutta	Dec. 5
Arcturus	—	Calcutta	Nov. 27
Violet	1085	Bombay	Nov. 28
Hutton	2300	Bombay	Dec. 11
Thomas Wilson	1500	Calcutta	Nov. 30
Lotus	600	Kurrachee	Dec. 5
City of Cambridge	—	Calcutta	Dec. 7
Walsmo	1800	Bombay	Dec. 8
Penguin	1123	Bombay	Dec. 10
Vixen	1043	Colombo, &c.	Dec. 10
Hongkong	1271	Penang	Nov. 25
South Tyne	1500	Bombay	Dec. 15
James C. Stevenson	1900	Madras	Dec. 23
Rollo	1437	Bombay	Dec. 26
Rydal Hall	2113	Bombay	Dec. 25
Macgregor	2100	Colombo	Dec. 25
Sirius	2108	Calcutta	Dec. 29
Gordon Castle	1930	Penang	Dec. —
Agra	1580	Calcutta	Dec. 15

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 16th December.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·993	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·9	„
Wet-bulb Thermometer	70·7	„
Dew Point	66·8	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·670	„
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	4·7	„
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·8	„
Minimum do. do.	75·0	„
General Direction of wind, NE, ESE, E, NW, NNW NNE.		
Movement in 24 hours	284	miles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Abbotsford, s, 20 cases champagne, J. L. Wilcox; 7 bales sewing twine, P. Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho, s, 52 cases pale sherry, H. Dods & Co.; 34 cases oilmanstores, bacon & candles, M. Cooverjee & Co.; 7 cases yellow metal sheets and 75 bottles quicksilver, P. Bhanjee; 4 cases earthenware, S. Veera; 643 cases kerosine oil, M. A. Sayma & Co.; 19 cases oilmanstores, ham, and bacon, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.; 18 cases oilmanstores, Bolton & Co.; 1 case Hibbardware, H. B. Jejeebhoy; 2 cases hardware, A. H. Hibtoolabhoy; 13 cases oilmanstores and 21 ca es candles, B. M. Punthakey & Co.; 120 kegs red lead, J. Pursot m; 120 kegs red lead, P. Paras; 5 cases photographic materials, H. Chintamon.

Flora, s, 9 packages medicine, R. Jewraz.

Nemesis, s, 50 kegs lead ore, R. Jewraz.

FROM GENOA.

Egitto, s, 190 boxes port wine and 5 boxes claret, N. Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 9 cases zinger wine, A. Doraljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 492 bundles galls, H. Gordhun; 58 bales coir yarn, M. Jaithabhoy; 87 bales cotton, V. Currumchund; 50 bales cotton, L. Dattoo; 26 bales cotton, B. Ramjee; 144 bales cotton, L. Ranidyall.

Mahabuleshwur, 40 bales cotton, G. Soonderjee.

Eastern Light, 238 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee; 340 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 42 bales cotton, C. Ludha; 51 bales cotton, H. Hosrau; 91 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.

Royal Sovereign, 45 bales cotton, G. Soonderjee; 58 bales cotton, M. Bhagoobhoy.

Prince Regent, 28 bales cotton, D. Nurput.

Sir Walter Scott, 300 bales cotton, Adams & Kennedy.

The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Indus, s, 100 bales wool, C. Megjee; 14 bales wool, B. Canjee; 109 bales cotton, M. Jewraz; 26 bales cotton, K. Chuturbhooj; 25 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 3 bales cotton, M. Chuttur & Co.

Xantho, s, 72 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram; 50 bales cotton, D. Gooculdass; 25 bales wool, K. Ramjee; 123 bales cotton, H. Lilladhur; 1 bale cotton, C. Madowjee; 180 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 75 bags saltpetre, P. Wazjee; 48 bales orchilla-weed, M. Jewraz; 42 bales cotton, A. Munjee; 50 bales wool, V. Veerjee; 122 bales cotton, C. Mahdowdass.

Nemesis, s, 65 bales cotton, A. Moolchund; 5 bales cotton, D. Bhojraz; 225 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 21 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. Nemchund; 30 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon; 150 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 172 hdds. cocoanut oil, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 45 bales wool, P. Champsy; 3,829 bales coir yarn, M. Jaitha; 40 bales wool, J. Hormusjee; 50 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 10 bales hides, R. Russoobhoy; 100 casks cocoanut oil, H. B. Touche & Co.

Abbotsford, s, 2,100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 501 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.

European, s, 3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 56 bales cotton, F. Bazonjee; 1,000 packages myrabolams, S. S. Narreiwala; 155 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 300 bales cotton, D. Samjee; 71 bales cotton and 31 bales wool, H. Ludha & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 16 cases peacock feathers and 7 cases herabole, M. Gangjee; 295 pieces E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy; 90 cases olibanum, C. Nanjee; 6 bundles E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy; 13 boxes indigo, B. I. S. N. Co; 21 bales skin, C. Esmall & Co; 31 bundles E. teeth, C. Ebram; 144 cases olibanum and 31 cases gum, M. Jewraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus, s, 66 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co; 4 pieces E. teeth, 1 case tortoise sheel, and 41 packages moye teeth, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat, s, 204 bales cotton, V. Khetsee; 173 bales cotton, D. C. Tatta; 65 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 65 bales cotton, D. G. Hossen & Co.; 58 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 19 chests M. opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 4 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 105 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 11 chests M. opium, J. Ramjee; 32 bales cotton, H. A. H. Essa; 205 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 chests M. opium, N. Jonaverooji; 5 chests M. opium, M. Chunilall; 21 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 180 chests M. opium, A. Habibbhoy; 44 chests M. opium, M. Manuckjee & Co.; 21 bales cotton, J. Ramjee; 77 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, F. M. Dama; 12 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee; 8 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee; 11 chests M. opium, G. Singanee; 18 chests M. opium, D. C. Tatta; 4 chests M. opium, G. Chajooram.

Daces, s, 15 bales white twist, J. Perebhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat, s, 6 chests M. opium, S. Heruchund; 1½ chests M. opium, S. Sobhagmul; 22 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 19 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy; 21 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebram; 23 chests M. opium, H. Hordewdass; 15 chests M. opium, H. Nurrungdass; 11 chests M. opium, G. Gungabux; 9 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 33 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 6½ chests M. opium, S. Gopinath; 1½ chests M. opium, B. Balchund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.

Nicholson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on exchange, from England.

Pearson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from England.

Carter, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.

Baugh, Colonel, Commandant 9th N. I., from leave, from England.

Thacker, Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., to join, from England.

Smith, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Kennedy, Ensign, 44th Regiment, to join, from Poona.

Becke, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Faulkner, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Pirie, Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Surat.

Goodfellow, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Melbourne.

Murray, Captain, on leave, to Poona.

Faulkner, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Hydrabad.

Bayley, Major, Ordnance Department, on duty, to Kirkee, (on the 16th instant.)

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 16th December, 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regt Sind Horse—Lieut P J Maitland, 1st Squad 8th 2nd Sind Horse, to be 1st Squad Sub, and to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt Gordon, or until further orders.

21st Regt N I—Maj J A Gayer, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence of Capt Lyons on furlough, or until further orders.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Staff Asst Surg T Oughton, to the medical charge of the D Battery 18th Brigade R A.

Staff Asst Surg H R Greene, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 9th Dec 1871 :

Major J C Hobson, S C.

Major T F Robertson, S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 25th N I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard :—

Lieut N J Nugent, C Baty 18th Brig R A.

Lieut G V Turner, 1st Batn 8th Foot.

The following arrangements are confirmed :—

14th Regt N I.—Maj Preston officiated as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Capt Greig as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 10th to the 29th Nov 1871.

27th Regt N I.—Capt Cuningham, Offg 1st Wing Sub, officiated as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties from the 27th Oct to the 1st Dec. 1871, vice Major Fagan.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Div Order, dated 4th Dec 1871, directing Capt Ffolliott, 59th Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Mhow, during the absence of the Asst Adjt Genl on duty.

Nusseerabad Brig Order, dated 5th Dec. 1871, appointing Staff Asst Surg Dudley, D Baty 9th Brig R A, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, vice Surg Johnston.

Sind Frontier Field Force Order, dated 30th Nov 1871, directing Lieut. Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer in addition to his own duties.

83rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated 7th December 1871, directing Lieut and Adjt Hardtman, in the absence of any qualified officer, to perform the duties of Interpreter, temporarily, and in addition to his own.

108th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 6th Dec 1871, directing Capt (Local Major) Gordon to perform the duties of Qr-mr.

3rd Regt Lt Cavy.—Regtl Order, dated 5th Dec 1871, directing Capt Stevenson to officiate as Comdt, Captain Currie as Sec in Comd and Squad Officer, Lieut Erskine as 2nd Squad Officer, and Lieut Mayne as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th ultimo, vice Col Graves, C B, proceeded on furlough.

Royal Arty—9th Brig Order, dated 12th Dec 1871, directing Lieut W B St George to perform the duties of Qr-Mr in addition to his own from 13th Dec 1871, until further orders.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 14.)

The services of Surg H W Bellew, in Civil Medical charge of Peshawur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, with effect from the 6th December 1871.

The services of Surg J C Annesley, in Civil Medical charge of Shahpore, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 4th Nov 1871.

Sub-Asst Surg Chamun Lal, attached to the Dispensary at Mianwali, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Lt-Col R Bruce, Asst Comsr., having reported his return from leave to Europe on the 12th Nov 1871, is appointed to the charge of the cantonment of Rajanpore.

Lt-Col J E Cracroft, Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi division, vice Mr. J W Macnabb, proceeded on leave.

Lt-Col R J D Ferris, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained two months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Punjab Gazette Order No. 1879, dated 13th Nov 1871.

Mr. R W Trafford, Assistant Commissioner, from the Lahore to the Syalkot District.

Lt-Col C Hutchinson having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th Nov, the following officers ceased to officiate in the higher grades from the 19th idem :—

Lt-Col G McAndrew.

Lt-Col J C P Baillie.

Capt D Stewart.

Mr. E Chande.

In consequence of Capt Sewell reverting to his substantive rank from 20th Nov 1871, the following changes of appointments are made from that date :—

Capt L H E Tucker to officiate in the 2nd grade of District Superintendents, vice Capt Menzies.

Mr. E Charde to act in 2nd grade, vice Maj Orchard, on furlough.

Mr. J Herdon to act on Rs. 700, vice Maj Harris.

Mr. R A Marshall to act in 3rd grade.

Lt-Col E N Perkins having resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of 22nd Nov, the following changes in the officiating appointments are made from that date :—

Mr J McAndrew will act in 2nd grade, vice Maj Orchard, on leave.

Mr E Charde will act on Rs. 700, vice Maj Harris.

Mr J Herdon will act in the 3rd grade of District Superintendents.

Lt-Col G McAndrew, Dep Inspr-Genl of Police, Umballa Circle, has been granted privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it under this order.

Lt C E Hunter, Corps of Guides, is granted leave of absence for 30 days, under the Regulations of 1868, from the 11th December 1871, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 9th Nov 1871, directing Asst Surg E Sanders, 2nd Seikh Infantry, to assume medical charge of the Wing, 1st Punjab Cavalry, remaining at Edwardesabad, in addition to his other duties.

Dera Ismail Khan Garrison Order, dated 24th Oct 1871, directing Surg A P Holmes, 1st Seikh Infy, to afford medical aid to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, during the absence of Surg G Farrell, on duty at Dera Ismail Khan.

Mardan Garrison Order, dated 10th Nov 1871, as a temporary measure, directing Surg S C Courtney, M D, to assume medical charge of the Corps of Guides and Civil establishment, Mardan, vice Asst Surg K M Downie, M B, under orders to rejoin the 36th N Infy at Peshawur.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 4th Nov 1871, directing Lt H D Herrey, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 1st November 1871.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 20th Oct 1871, directing Lt H Lloyd, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lt E A Money on duty.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.
Thursday ... December.. 21	Thursday	...Jan. 1872 ... 18.
Do ... Jan. 1872 ... 4		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.
Thursday ... December... 21	Thursday	... Jan. 1872 .. 18

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

Saturday ... December ... 30

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-13

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0 the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—December 17th, at Colaba, the wife of H. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

NEWPORT—December 14th, at Sholapoor, the wife of Major W. H. Newport, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOX—December 13th, at Kutes, Shahabad, the wife of Michael Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

SHARPLEY—December 8th, at Shewhur, Tirhoot, the wife of W. Sharpley, prematurely, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHARPLEY—December 10th, at Shewhur, Tirhoot, Jessie, the infant daughter of W. Sharpley.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1871.

THERE are two ways of accounting for the appointment of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee as Sheriff of Bombay for next year. By people who hold, with Mr. Knight, that it is impossible to believe a word His Excellency in Council says, and that, while popular clamour is appeased by the formal censure of Mr. Crawford in Resolutions meant for the public eye, the members of Government secretly sympathise with and try to shield him, it is assumed as a matter of course that Mr. Dossabhoy has received this fresh mark of favour to reward him for his faithful and valiant defence of the late Municipal Commissioner. We, who take a more benevolent view of the acts of our Government, and do not suspect His Excellency in Council of being capable of the double dealing which the *Indian Economist* calls statesmanship, are inclined on the other hand to put some faith in the rumour that Mr. Dossabhoy has been preferred to a post which ought to have been given to an Englishman, because it is not improbable that the office of Collector of Income Tax may be done away with in the course of the year 1872. As the high price of opium is maintained, and nothing has occurred to cause a falling off in the estimated receipts under other heads of revenue, Sir Richard Temple ought to be able to announce, when he makes his financial statement next March, that he has a considerable surplus to dispose of, even after paying the expenses of the Lushai expedition. What will he do with it? must soon be the question of the day; and we feel little doubt that those members of the Government of India who have long been busily engaged in laying fresh burdens on the land will try to give further effect to their favourite policy by abolishing the Income Tax. We have so often expressed our opinion regarding the injustice of this policy that we need not again weary our readers with the arguments for making the distribution of taxation in India less unequal than it is. We are only speaking here of what is likely to happen, and we leave on one side the question whether it can be justified or not. But the State cannot want both the local cesses and the Income Tax, and, as the preponderance of opinion in the Viceroy's Council is against direct taxation of the trading class, we expect Mr. Strachey and Mr. Ellis to make a vigorous attempt to relieve the payment of the great towns of India from the payment of the only tax that seriously affects them. Should this attempt be successful, in spite of the strenuous resistance that will be opposed to it by the Financial Department, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's occupation as Collector of Income Tax in this city will be gone; and it is natural that, in view of the chance of so excellent a public servant being thrown out of employment, the local Government should be anxious to secure him against loss by giving him the dignity and emoluments of the Shrievalty.

That Mr. Dossabhoy deserves such consideration at the hands of the Government he serves is proved once more by the report just published on the working of the Income-Tax Act in Bombay during the eventful 3 1/8 per cent. year, 1870-71. In that year of almost unequalled depression of trade and political discontent, Mr. Dossabhoy was able to collect nearly eighteen lacs of rupees from 21,575 persons without provoking any serious complaint against his mode of assessing and collecting an avowedly unpopular impost. "One hundred and thirty-nine petitions," to quote the words of the Resolution of Government, "were presented to the Collector, but only four appeals were made against his decision to the Commissioner, who, after due investigation, rejected them. Though summonses were issued against 3,357 persons, prosecution was carried out against only 82." These figures show that, when an officer gifted with the necessary patience, firmness, and tact, is chosen to fill the office of Collector, a very large revenue may be realized through the Income Tax without the infliction of any special hardships upon the people. Mr. Dossabhoy's report is, in fact, an illustration of the principle for which we have always contended, that the success or failure of the Income Tax in India is merely a question of administration. Where there are men competent to do the work, and where persons high in authority consider it their duty loyally to carry out the policy sanctioned by the law of the land instead of exciting popular discontent by adverse criticisms, the Income Tax is not more odious than any other tax, direct or indirect, that can be named. It is always an intensely disagreeable thing to have to pay any money whatever to the State; but how the contribution required from each person towards meeting the expenses of the Government should be levied is a matter of less importance than *doctrinaires* are willing to suppose. The principal thing is that the tax-collectors should know their business and do an unpleasant work with "the care and regard" which Government ascribe, with sufficient reason, to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

It will be remembered that in previous reports the Bombay Collector of Income Tax has insisted on the expediency of raising the *minimum* rate of income on which the tax is imposed, and letting the poor escape what is intended to be a rich man's tax; and we are glad to see that this year he again presses on the notice of Government the fact that it is extremely troublesome and not very profitable to collect the tax on "incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 per annum." As many as 9,706 persons out of the total of 21,575 compose the class having incomes above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 a year, and they pay altogether to the revenue only Rs. 194,167 out of Rs. 17,73,808, or, say, about two lacs out of eighteen. Three-sevenths, therefore, of the whole number of tax-payers pay in all only one-ninth of the amount realized in this city; so that, if the *minimum* amount of income liable to the tax were raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, the number of persons from whom it would be necessary to collect the tax would be reduced by 43 per cent., while the possible loss of revenue would be only 11 per cent. We cannot help thinking that it is a change of this kind which alone is needed to warrant us in retaining the Income Tax as part of the permanent machinery for the collection of revenue in this country. If Government has money to spare, let it take something off the salt tax, and not break up the Income Tax establishment at the risk of being compelled to organize it anew a year or two hence. Much experience has now been gained in the collection of this tax, which would be simply thrown away if the whole Department were done away with; and, if members of the Viceregal Council would but give up their own abstract ideas about taxation and be at the trouble to ascertain facts, they might perhaps discover that neither the salt duty nor the land tax is so cheerfully acquiesced in by the people as the tenor of official reports would lead the world to believe. We cherish the hope that Sir Richard Temple, having at last a prosperous financial year to report upon, will at least endeavour to turn his good fortune to the best account by reducing the burdens of the overtaxed poor, instead of gratifying the selfishness of the rich, and that the tax on the incomes of well-to-do traders and professional men may be maintained and the salt duty reduced to the lowest limit that the state of the finances will allow.

IT is once more rumoured in Bombay that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is to have another year of office as Governor of this Presidency.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR has been ailing and has proceeded in the Government steamer Celerity for a trip to False Point.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has called the particular attention of Commissioners, District Officers, and Municipal Committees to the obligation they are under to enforce efficient sanitary measures in the large towns of the province.

A GAZETTE Extraordinary was published at Cape Town on the 28th of October containing a proclamation annexing the whole of the Diamond Fields to the British Colonies. At the same time the appointments of the Government officials, consisting of a Recorder, Public Prosecutor, Sheriff, Magistrates, and others are gazetted.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that Mr. Robertson, the Harbour Engineer, proceeds to inspect the Coast of Orissa with the Officiating Master Attendant, to give him all the information he can. Captain Harris, now in temporary command of the Celerity, will probably take up his appointment as Master Attendant at Balasore after his return.

THE *Englishman* trusts that if no other good comes out of the late dispute between the Commissioner of Police and Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, it will at least lead to an authoritative definition of the relations between Magistrate and Police, and adds—"Calcutta law, we are aware, is not Mofussil law, but the difference between Calcutta and the rest of the world must be much greater than we supposed, if the reasons which govern this important question are of a totally opposite character within and without the Ditch."

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR WARDROP, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, is to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, Poona Division, during the absence of Major Hogg.

THE officers at the camp at Delhi will, according to a correspondent of a contemporary, have to devote some of their time to study as well as to military manœuvres. He says that a pamphlet on "Outpost Duty," and another on "Artillery Tactics in the Field in combination with the other Arms," have just been published, with which officers attending the Camp of Exercise are to make themselves acquainted.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India, generally well-intentioned and beneficent in its acts, has, within the last few years, been bestowing much attention on the condition of that subordinate branch of its civil administration, known as the Uncovenanted Service, and making very many rules and regulations in the endeavour to improve it, the principal of which have been the modification, suitable to the altered circumstances of the service, of its leave and pension rules,

trate had no power to adjudicate; he had simply to fine the defaulter, on the Collector proving the service on such defaulter, of the legal notice requiring him to pay the amount of the tax assessed. There were, of course, other provisions for dealing with cases of over assessments. As this law is now altered, and as defaulters are no longer placed before the Police Magistrates, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of His Excellency in Council, the one great favourable point in the administration of the tax in this city, viz., that in the hundreds of cases which have been brought before the Magistrates during the last four years, not a single irregularity has been discovered by the Magistrates, who, sitting on the Bench as administrators of justice, would not, it is natural to suppose, have been slow, on behalf of the public, to notice irregularities, if there had been any. I beg also to state that the Senior Magistrate and his colleagues always felt the unpleasant position in which I was placed when before them, and at all times their conduct on the Bench was courteous, and such as to fairly assist me in carrying out the law; and now, that I have no more to appear before them, I take this opportunity of publicly thanking them.

15. 139 petitions were presented to me against my assessments under section 25 of the Act. In the case of 135 of these, the books were thoroughly examined and the assessments modified to the amount to which they were found to be liable. In four cases alone the original assessments were confirmed.

16. Four appeals were sent to the Commissioner under section 27. These after due investigation were rejected and the original decisions were confirmed.

17. An abstract of the financial results of the income-tax collections, during the year, is attached to this report (Return No. 7); and His Excellency in Council will observe that the total number of persons assessed is 21,575, and the net amount of Income Tax collected under all heads is Rs. 17,73,808-7-10. Taking the population of Bombay at 8,00,000 souls, the tax gives an average of Rs. 22,172-9-7 for every ten thousand, or Rs. 2-3-5 per head. The per-centage of cost is Rs. 2-13-2.

18. In August 1870, I informed Government, after making a careful estimate, that, all circumstances considered, the yield for the year would amount to about Rs. 15,00,000. But the actual result has proved much more favourable than had been expected both by myself and, I may venture to say, by the Government also.

19. His Excellency in Council will admit that, to an officer placed in the position in which I am, his task, during a year when trade was completely paralyzed, and when many fortunes were wrecked—coupled with the fact of the income tax rate being heavy in consequence of the just needs of the State—was one of the greatest difficulty and anxiety, and with the result before him, I leave it to His Excellency in Council to determine how far I have acquitted myself to the satisfaction of Government in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties which have been entrusted to me.—I have, &c.,

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Income Tax Collector, Bombay.
Income Tax Office, Bombay, Nov. 23, 1871.

HIGH COURT.—19TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

[illegible]—Shore, and Langley—Nusserwanjee Jamasjee Master, Owen Ebjee—No appearance.

SHORT CAUSES.

[illegible]—Ismail Hashum v. Jamsetjee Peeroshawjee—Dallas and Thacker—Case to be heard.

[illegible]—Lynch—Cooverbai, widow v. Maneckbai, Lynch—Cooverbai, widow v. Maneckbai, Tyabjee—No appearance.

[illegible]—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass v. Suchmeerbai Pestabuing—No appearance.

757-71—In Person—Marwady Kusna Kunajee Busra A. and others v. Teli Adamjee Ebrahimjee—No appearance.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Shiu Lallookhur v. Jalsehund v. Hurjeevan Dharsee and others—No appearance.

767-71—J. Gopall—Suliman Hajee Aba Satar and others v. Sorabjee Temuljee—No appearance.

769-71—In Person—Vujoobai, widow v. Dhackleebhai, widow—No appearance.

771-71—S. Pandeerang—Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama v. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putlee—No appearance.

AUTO CAUSES.

779-70—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Advocate General, &c. v. Fatma Sultan Begum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

745-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Alibhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

767-71—Postonjee Dinshaw—Rustomjee Postonjee Scortee v. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee—C. Tyabjee.

134-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Cursondas v. Hurgopall Premsookdass and another—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.

770—Shapurjee H. Patuck—Mithoebai, widow, v. Perozbai, widow, and others—Dallas and Lynch.

771—J. Gary—Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jumal—Manisty and Fletcher.

[illegible]—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Alexander Rennie v. The Colaba Press Company, Limited—No appearance.

177-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Rustomjee Ardaseer Davur v. Dossibai, and another—Macfarlane & Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

[illegible]—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khulleefa v. Hormusjee Bapujee Vicajee—No appearance.

[illegible]—C. Tyabjee Mahomed Oosman and another v. Narayen Govindjee and others—No appearance.

[illegible]—Jefferson and Payne—Curramchhoy Hoosjee v. Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada and others—No appearance.

785-71—Munshee Bhugwandass Vujoobai and others v. Gopalrao Myral—C. Tyabjee.

[illegible]—Dhanjeebhai bin [illegible]—Dhanjeebhai bin [illegible]

[illegible]—Leathes and Crawford—Merwanjee Framjee—Leathes and Crawford.

[illegible]—Dallas and Lynch—Bomanjee Pallonjee v. G. Triandafilidi—No appearance.

[illegible]—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shovaneshunker Ambalall v. Nurrotumdass Moolchund—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

[illegible]—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Hyranjee Eduljee v. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Jamdar—G. J. Mody.

[illegible]—Jefferson and Payne—Nursey Ludha and others v. Ruttonwahoo, sole widow, and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

[illegible]—Manisty and Fletcher—Meerza Ally Akbar Khan B. v. Mirza Abdool Latiff and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon the special general meeting of the Bench of Justices, and the debate on the Budget, were continued in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. Mr. John Connon occupied the chair.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Hope intimated that the Bench had now to consume the discussion on the Budget for 1872, which was adjourned at the last meeting. He reminded the Bench that there were only about five more working days independent of the Christmas holidays, and that difficulties were thereby thrown in the way which could not be ignored, and consequently they would see that it was accordingly necessary that he should be at once placed in a position to make arrangements necessary for the current year. At present he had a pile of tenders lying in his office which he was quite unable legally to dispose of, among the difficulties that would arise in connection with the settlement of accounts if the Bench did not come to some immediate decision, an additional one would be the Municipality. [illegible] to the last occasion that a certain number of the Budget be sanctioned [illegible] gh any Justice would object to any particular sum, [illegible] grant of Rs. 22,50,000 [illegible]. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, [illegible]. 28, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, [illegible] the exception of so much [illegible] y of the Health Officer, [illegible] or and inferior officers to [illegible] on consideration of the amended Budget [illegible] the acting Municipal Commissioner promises to lay before the Bench in February next." In proposing that he had made reservation of the pay of the Health Officer, [illegible] ou which some Justices, he understood, wished [illegible] sion.

Mr. Naughoonath Narayen seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—I suppose the Bench will be at liberty to go into any of the items again the revised Budget is brought forward by the [illegible] Commissioner?

Mr. Hope—Most certainly, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—I hope the amount that is fixed for the Executive Engineer will also [illegible] tion left open for consideration at some convenient period.

The Chairman said that, as the amounts for Captain [illegible] and some other officers were already settled by [illegible] this was not a subject for the Bench at present to discuss.

Captain Baker—The intention of Mr. Nowrojee [illegible] is not to keep us from paying what we are bound to pay by the Act just now, but merely to let Government be aware of what we wish to pay in the future to our [illegible] officers.

Mr. Maclean—The Bill will be referred to us for [illegible].

Mr. Rimington—I do not see why, in passing any remarks now upon this Budget, and in view of the fact that before long Government will revise the present Act, and will give greater powers than are [illegible] at present as to the salaries to be paid to certain officers, any expression of opinion should not be given on the part of this meeting. If we do not do this we may tell you that you have raised no question upon this point at all, and it is therefore not [illegible].

Perhaps they will not do so, but we already they have taken up a very undignified position regarding the payment of the police [illegible], hear)—and they may turn upon us and say we have already passed our Budget.

Mr. Hope—I do not think Government can take any exception with regard to these particular salaries, because they are actually fixed by law. Government promised, in reference to their new bill, which is to come into operation in June next, that it would be immediately laid before the Bench and discussed clause by clause, so that the salaries of all officers—the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and others, whose pay is fixed by the present Act—will come under our consideration. Therefore, I do not think that it would be of any practicable use to discuss this question now at a Budget meeting. The motion regarding the Controller was, as the Bench can see, quite a different matter. I think that such special resolutions as Captain Baker and Mr. Rimington talk of could only be properly brought forward at a special meeting.

Mr. Rimington—Mr. Maclean misunderstands me. I did not speak of a resolution, and any one acquainted with public affairs must know that there is a considerable difference between a resolution and an expression of opinion. I was merely following up the suggestion of Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Hope said he was as unwilling as any one could be to close the door on consideration of the Budget in the future, but he thought the Chairman was right as to the illegality of considering this matter at present: the Bench, however, might introduce an expression of opinion as to the payment of the superior and inferior officers of the Municipality.

Captain Baker said that did not include the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Hope—But you settled that at last meeting.

Major Payne-Barras—Ha! ha! you are quite safe. (Great laughter.)

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hope—I now proceed to one of the items reserved in passing the last vote, namely, the item of police, which stands in Mr. Crawford's Budget exclusive of the cost of assessment and superintendence; but perhaps the Bench need not trouble themselves with these matters, as they are only proportions. The Justices have received a letter from Government communicating that certain savings have been effected on the police. These savings were originally intended to be Rs. 51,700 per month, but as a matter of fact the savings for the coming year will only amount to Rs. 37,316. The reasons for the savings not having reached the full amount are as follow:—Rs. 4,200 will be saved ultimately, but not at present, when certain officers of the Fire Brigade have been absorbed into the police by the regular course of promotion. An item of Rs. 500 for horses was accidentally omitted. An item of Rs. 880 was by mistake taken account of twice. Rs. 5,100 had been put down on account of the accommodation of the police in the municipal buildings. Regarding that item, I think it will be necessary to direct the return of the police, in accordance with what I believe to be the general wish of the public, to their old head-quarters at Mazagon. (Hear, hear.) In consequence of the present state of the Municipal lease this will be, however, a saving more apparent than real, as the rents will still have to be paid. It appears to be a matter of considerable doubt whether any of the leases, which, I believe, have not been affirmed by the Bench, are legal. The subject is at present before the legal advisers, and according to their decision as regards these leases I shall be prepared to act. In the event of several of the leases being found to be not binding on the Bench there will be a considerable saving; but if all are found to be not binding the result will be that rents which now amount to Rs.2,643 will be reduced to Rs. 1,620. (Hear, hear.) With these remarks I will propose, *pro forma*—"That a grant of Rs. 3,54,804 be made for Police and Fire Engine charges for the year 1872 subject to such reduction as the Government may be able to make."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Veyakrao J. Sunkersett.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee said that the reduction of Rs. 42,000 in the Police Department was not sufficient, considering the salary of the chief officer, &c. The whole estimated sum ought to be reduced. He moved:—"That the following rider be added—that Government be requested to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Police to Rs. 1,500 a month for the year 1872."

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee concurred in thinking that the police ought to be reductions. He thought that considering the retrenchments that were going on, when sepoys were being dismissed without compunction, it was hardly fair that the Police Commissioner should have so large a salary. He seconded Mr. Nowrojee's amendment.

Mr. Wood also thought that reductions were necessary in the direction pointed out by Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Rimington pointed out to Mr. Hope what he believed to be a slight illegality in his motion, arising out of the fact that, according to section 224, the Bench had no power to reduce the expenses of the police force as they were a question of Government. [illegible]

Major Payne-Barras thought it ought to be borne in mind that Government servants in Municipalities had to give up one-fifth of their pay in order to be allowed to draw a pension from imperial revenues, and if the Bench did not consider that, it was very likely the Police Commissioner would say *bon jour* to them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee said that the allowance of Rs. 300 for house rent to the Commissioner would go far to represent the one-fifth.

Major Payne Barras—I do not agree with Mr. Nowrojee at all. I think Rs. 1,500 a month ought to be Rs. 2,500. (Laughter.)

Captain Baker said the resolution of the Government of India referred to by Major Payne-Barras did not apply to any officer whatsoever in the service of Municipalities, and it could be only applicable to the officers who might join the service at a future date.

Major Payne-Barras—Then this is for the new *regime* in June next. (Laughter). I have got you there. (Renewed laughter.)

The rider was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Nowrojee wanted to propose as another rider to Mr. Hope's resolution—"That the following rider be added—that Government be requested to make such other reductions in the Police establishments as to bring them within the figures suggested in last memorial of the Bench to Government."

After some discussion, the rider was seconded by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen and carried.

Mr. Hope—I feel you are all probably aware that the police for the month of November last are unpaid, and also that I have been called upon to pay them. I think that every Justice must feel, that as far as the police themselves are concerned there can be no question, that men in such service in a large city as Bombay ought not to be kept beyond the 15th of the month without their pay. (Hear, hear and applause.) Whatever may be the cause of difference between the Bench of Justices and the Government the men of twelve rupees a month ought not to be the men who have to suffer. (Hear, hear.) I hope, also, that you will extend some sympathy to myself, who am placed in an exceedingly difficult position. (Hear, hear, and applause.) On the legal aspect of the question I do not know that I am here called upon to dilate, and as regards the position of Government, it would perhaps be also officious on my part to make any remarks. At the same time, I do not think I should be conscientiously discharging my duty to the Bench, both as a Justice and as Commissioner, if after giving matters such attention as I have been able to give them, I did not express my conviction that in point of law the demand of Government can scarcely be resisted. If you refused, Government would probably have means at its disposal to which the Bench would be obliged to submit. With these remarks, I beg to submit the matter to the Bench.

Mr. J. M. Maclean—Having taken part in opposing what I believed, and still believe, to be the illegal action of Government in calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to pay the police without the sanction of this Bench, I personally—and I believe I may speak for the whole Bench—am grateful to Mr. Hope for having stood up for the independence of this Municipality. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I think, however, that under the circumstances it is very undesirable to prolong the quarrel with Government in this matter. (Hear, hear.) With regard to what Mr. Narayen Wassodew and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee have said as to the claim we have to get the deficiency supplied by a reduction of the police establishment, the Government, it should be observed, has now taken distinct ground to justify it in withdrawing the police grant. Government has told us that it has taken away its usual contribution towards the police in order to relieve us from provincial taxation, so that this burden is incurred in consequence of our exemption from the non-agricultural cess, which is levied in other parts of the Presidency. In these circumstances, and as if we refuse to pay, Government might involve us in a law-suit, and might also take advantage of our refusal to repeal the exemption given to Bombay in regard to this tax, I think we would not be justified in refraining from paying the police any longer. I therefore beg to propose—"That as it appears that the payment of the police is necessary in order to save the town from fresh taxation, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to pay the force for the months of September, October, November and December, leaving the question of the contribution promised by Government for the current year to be settled on the adjustment of account between the Government and the Municipality."

Mr. Rimington seconded the motion.

Captain Henry had great pleasure in supporting it, and said that if Government had at first stated that this was their reason for withholding their grant it would have saved all this discussion that there had been. He also spoke against the Government for its want of courtesy to the Bench.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, when proposing to speak, was met with cries of "divide" from Major Payne-Barras. He proceeded to quote the preamble of the bill regarding the non-agricultural cess to prove that it was never meant from the beginning to be applicable to Municipalities.

Major Payne-Barras remarked—I think we knew all this before that Mr. Nowrojee has troubled us with. In fact, it is a regular case of teaching your grandmother to suck eggs. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Wood said that, notwithstanding the Major's assertion, there was a great deal in what Mr. Nowrojee had said. He suggested to Mr. Maclean that he should leave out the first clause of his resolution, when it would be likely to meet the views of all concerned.

After some remarks from Mr. Taylor,

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee proposed—"That the Government having at length consented to make a reduction in expenses of the police, the Bench authorise the Commissioner to pay the Police Establishment for November and December."

Mr. Wood seconded the motion, which was put to the vote and lost, Mr. Maclean's being carried by a large majority.

Mr. Hope—The next matter is regarding the drainage contribution, and I propose—"That the question of the payment of the drainage contribution of Rs. 2,50,000 stand over until the adjourned meeting of the Budget in February next."

Major Payne-Barras seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Hope—Another point that I will bring forward is, that under section 16 of the Act the Commissioner is prevented from removing any person from office who draws more than Rs. 300 per mensem, but in order to give warning to any person that I think superfluous I beg to move—"That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be authorised to give notice of discharge to such officers drawing above Rs. 300 per mensem as he may think proper, their actual discharge being submitted for the sanction of the Justices."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rimington, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hope—The next matter is with regard to the lease of the Municipality buildings. (Hear, hear.) Considering the votes passed by the Justices, I would like directions on the subject one way or another.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee asked whether the matter could not be taken into Court, in accordance with the proposal made previously by Mr. Hope.

Mr. Rimington said this was a question of very great importance, and if it were to be brought forward again notice should be given of it. He thought it very likely that the other side would not agree to the matter being taken into Court, because they relied upon a certain complexion of the case which the Bench disputed. He could not see that the Bench should bring an action if it could avoid it, and he would say let the other side bring the action. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman promised that due notice would be given of the subject, and he then proposed that the meeting be adjourned until Monday, the 5th February 1872, at 3 P.M.

The motion was seconded by Rugoonath Narayen, and carried.

Major Payne-Barras wished to know if there really would be no more meetings of the Bench in 1871.

The Chairman said there would not, as far as at present advised.

Major Payne-Barras—Then I beg to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year until we meet again. (Great laughter.)

The Chairman thanked the gallant Major, and constituted the Bench into a special adjourned meeting.

THE MUNICIPALITY LOAN.

Mr. Hope—On behalf of the committee you appointed regarding the loan I have to report progress. I am sorry to say that I cannot report as much progress as could be wished, but at the same time we have cleared a certain amount of ground. The document published through the Clerk of the Peace will probably make gentlemen aware of how the matter stands. On considering the proposal of the Government of India we felt it to be our duty to submit that as far as we were concerned we thought it would not be expedient for the Justices to close with this proposal—(hear, hear)—because, considering the very large works regarding our drainage, &c., which every one here must be convinced will soon have to be taken up, it would be extremely imprudent to saddle ourselves with an additional Rs. 75,000 when there is no necessity for it. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, the committee are at present inclined to publish the [illegible] notification to the public calling upon them to [illegible] for the loan. In the meantime we think we may get through, partly by exercising the power to raise a cash credit with which the Bench invested the committee, and partly by renewing the bills out against the Municipality, in which we think there will not be much difficulty, especially in the case of the larger banks. We had hoped that Government would have given us permission to raise these tenders, but I think that until His Excellency the Governor returns from Mahableshwur we cannot get a definite answer. In the meantime it would be satisfactory to know the opinion of the Bench upon our procedure. Our notification is that the loan should be for twenty years, which is all that is now allowed us, but that the option should be sanctioned by Government to extend the period to twenty years.

Mr. Rimington wished to know if it was proposed in the tenders issued to fix the rate of interest touching the loan. He thought it possible also that the Government of India would yet accede to the wishes of the Bench.

Mr. Hope said the question as to the rate of interest was practically answered at last meeting, when it was announced that it was intended to re-issue the present loan on nearly the same principles as were laid down in the last notification as to the house-rate loan in 1865. He had been assured by the best authority that the loan would be raised at par, and at the outside it was expected that it would be raised on a very moderate discount, probably not over 5 per cent. Mr. Hope said the committee had thought, from the terms of the Government telegram, which was very explicit, and from the well known fact that Government had come to its resolution after great deliberation, that there was no chance of getting a relaxation in this respect. Mr. Hope alluded to the details which the Government of India would bind the Municipality down to if its loan were accepted, and concluded by remarking that if the committee had seen the least hope of getting the loan more favourably from the Government than the public it would never have issued the previous notification.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee was about to say a few words, when Captain Henry emitted the exclamation "Oh!" put on his hat, and left the room. Mr. Nowrojee then proposed—"That the Bench accept the offer of Government to advance Rs. 15 lacs on the terms proposed by the Government."

Mr. Rahamin Muncharam seconded the motion.

Captain Baker moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. J. A. Sheppard—"That this Bench cannot consent to the conditions imposed by the Government of India, and therefore beg very respectfully to decline the offer of a loan of 15 lacs of rupees clogged with such conditions."

After some remarks Captain Baker's motion was carried.

Dr. Blaney made a complaint that important matters connected with the health of the town had been neglected.

Mr. Hope said that Mr. Walton was still engaged in getting data about the water supply.

Dr. W. F. Knapp then proposed, seconded by the Chairman—"That this meeting stands adjourned until Thursday, the 18th January next, at 5 P.M."

This was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE BY A SEPOY.

GHOSTS IN HER MAJESTY'S MINT.

ABOUT midnight on Saturday last, Rainjee Savat, a private in the 19th Regiment, while on duty at Her Majesty's Mint, committed suicide by shooting himself with his own musket. He had been posted at No. 7 post, which is situated at the back of the Mint, and is in a detached building; and there was another sentry within twenty or thirty paces from him. About half-past 11 p. m., a sepoy made a report at the guard room that he had heard the noise of the discharge of a musket. Two sepoys were sent to see what was the matter. On going to No. 7 post, one of them called out to the sentry (the deceased,) but received no reply. On entering the building, they found the deceased lying on his back, with his clothes saturated with blood. He was dead. His right boot was off, and his musket was lying by his left side. Each sentry had twenty rounds in his pouch. One was, however, missing from the deceased's pouch. His musket had lately been fired. An exploded cap was on the nipple; and the part of the breach round the nipple was blackened. Enquiry had been made as to the motive the deceased could have had in committing suicide; but none could be discovered. One of the witnesses, however, seemed to think that a ghost had something to do with it. This man made a confidential revelation to the Coroner as follows:—"People do say that the Mint is haunted, and that the sentries are pelted with stones at night by ghosts, but I have heard none myself. About a month ago one of the sentries fired twice at a ghost, and was about to fire again when the ghost disappeared. The ghost is said to appear sometimes in the form of a cat or that of a dog, or that of a man." The coroner's jury which enquired into the circumstances connected with the sepoy's death, disbelieved the above absurd story, and came to the conclusion upon the evidence, that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself through the chest with a musket.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual "exhibition" of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage was held on Saturday at the Orphanage, Mahim, and was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in the institution. The exhibition was as usual held in part of the large front verandah, which was tastefully decorated with palm leaves, plants, and flowers, and screened with flags of different kinds. At the other end of the verandah were exhibited a quantity of fancy work, and a number of drawings by the pupils. This year, the annual business meeting of the institution was held just before the exhibition. At half-past three o'clock the greater number of the visitors having arrived, Colonel Davidson was asked to preside, and Mr. G. R. Wilson, Hon. Secretary, read the following reports:—

The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society beg to present their Report for the year 1871.

The result of the Government Inspector's examination, as per Inspector's report of the school, is very satisfactory, and shows clearly that the labours of the year have been conducted with the ability and earnestness always exhibited by those who have the more immediate management of the institution at Mahim.

The report on the examination in Scripture knowledge will be read with great interest by the friends of the Society. It affords conclusive evidence that while the requirements of the Government standards, which relate only to secular education, are carefully attended to, religious instruction holds, as hitherto it has always done, a prominent place in the training of the children in the institution.

The health of the children has been, on the whole, very good. The use of a portion of the Barracks at Khandalla was kindly granted by Government during the hot season, and the change of air and scene proved very beneficial to all. The little girl whose death Mr. Duthie records had been in a weak state of health from the time she entered the Orphanage.

Mr. Duthie, the Superintendent, has enjoyed excellent health, and exhibits the same untiring zeal and diligence in the performance of his responsible duties as he has always done.

Mrs. Duthie's careful supervision of the domestic arrangements has done much to promote the health of the children.

It is a matter of no small anxiety to the Committee to find that her long-continued and unwearied application to her duties has begun to tell on her health.

It is now nearly ten years since Mr. and Mrs. Duthie took charge of the Orphanage, and although it is a matter of the greatest thankfulness that they have hitherto enjoyed such excellent health, it is becoming evident that they will need a change. Duthie must soon have furlough, that they may obtain rest for a time from their labours and recruit their health and strength by a return to their native land.

After the last annual meeting, the Orphanage sustained a severe loss by the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Smithers. Before the last report was issued, the Committee were able to add the following minute in testimony of her worth:—

On receiving the announcement of Mrs. Smithers' death, the Committee resolved to place on record the regret which they felt for her loss.

For fourteen years Mrs. Smithers faithfully, ably and lovingly pursued her duties among the girls of the Orphanage, and endeared herself to all of them by the deep interest which she ever took in their welfare; while to the Committee it ever appeared that in the discharge of all her duties she set a beautiful example of quiet, faithfulness.

The Committee also resolved to erect a monument in the Sewree Cemetery to Mrs. Smithers' memory, bearing the following inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
MRS. ELIZABETH SMITHERS,
FOR FOURTEEN YEARS
THE MATRON
OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Erected by the Committee as a token of their
appreciation of her faithful service.

The Committee felt they had a difficult task to select a suitable successor to Mrs Smithers, who had obtained so firm a hold of the affection and respect of the girls under her care.

The Committee appointed Mrs. Good, who was highly recommended by friends of the Orphanage at Mhow, and they rejoice to believe that they have been fortunate in her appointment.

Mrs. Good, by her cheerful and kind disposition, her care for the children, and her expertness as a needlewoman, has proved herself well qualified for the important post for which she has been selected.

The pupil teachers have given entire satisfaction to the Superintendent and the Committee.

During the year numerous applications for the admission of children had to be declined by the Committee from want of proper accommodation either in the boys' or girls' department.

This has been to the Committee a subject of regret.

The members of the Society are well aware that a large sum had been contributed by the friends and supporters of the Orphanage towards a building and foundation fund.

The funds thus subscribed have been invested, and the Committee has had under consideration various plans for the erection of suitable permanent buildings for the Orphanage. Many difficulties have had to be met, but many grave ones have now been cleared away.

The position of the Committee, in reference to this matter, is at present as follows.

The Committee having in their possession a sum of about Rs. 45,000, collected by private subscriptions, and also a site at Mahim with buildings thereon, have applied to Government in terms of Lord Canning's minute of October, 1860, for a grant equal to the sum subscribed, and to the value which may be placed by Govern ment on the Mahim property, and they trust that this application may prove successful. Should the Committee's expectations be realized, building operations will be commenced forthwith.

The warmest thanks of the Committee are due to Dr. Blaney for his advice in cases of sickness; to Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., who have, with their usual liberality, supplied gratis all medicines required for the Orphanage during the year; to the donors of several bundles of useful clothing; to the lady residing at Bandora, who sent Rs. 20 to give the children a treat of fruit, cake, and sweetmeats; and to the gentleman who sent a hundred rupee note and which it, together with a similar sum previously sent by him, to be spent in purchasing suitable books for the library.

The Committee have much pleasure in recording that during the year a legacy of Rs. 3,883-3-6 was paid to the Building and Foundation Fund by the late M. W. Scott's executors.

They have also received intimation of a further legacy of about Rs. 1,200 to the same fund to be shortly paid by the executors of the late Mrs. Eliza Ann Harrison.

The Committee regret to announce that Mr. F. McCombie, who has been the Treasurer of the Society for some years, has been obliged to resign his office. Arrangements are being made for a successor.

The Treasurer's Report shows a falling off both in the local and mofussil subscriptions.

The Committee venture to express the hope that during the coming year the claims of the Orphanage in Bombay and up-country will largely increase their contributions, so that the usefulness of the Orphanage may be increased.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1871.

I am sorry to say that the receipts have fallen off considerably this year, and that it has been found necessary to withdraw a large sum from the interest of the Building Fund to meet current expenses. The deficit arises principally in the local annual subscriptions and the mofussil subscriptions. The former amount to Rs. 3,965, as compared with Rs. 5,138 in 1870, and the latter to Rs. 1,439, as compared with Rs. 2,286 in 1870.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1871.

The number of children resident in the Orphanage is 31 boys and 30 girls, in all 61. In addition to these, 5 boys and 6 girls receive instruction as day-scholars, making the aggregate number of boarders and day-scholars amount to 72. The same number is on the roll on December 1870, hence the number of admissions equals the number of withdrawals in the present year. Of the six boys who left the institution to work for themselves, encouraging accounts continue to be received. Of the nine girls who were withdrawn during the year, one is married, two went to live with their parents, three returned to their friends in this country, one is engaged as a teacher, another is a lady's maid, and the ninth died, the first death that has occurred in the Orphanage during the last ten years. Most of the children who have been admitted are young and just commencing to read. From the appended table—based upon the Government Inspector's certificates—it will be seen that only nine of the children were presented for examination in the higher and better-paying standards, and the remaining fifty-four were presented under the lower standard. The table referred to shows also 34 boys and 28 girls, in all 62 children, were presented for examination; that the daily average of the 63 pupils is 11⅞ years; that the sum earned by them is Rs. 1,493, and that the average sum earned by each pupil is Rs. 23 as. 11 p. 2, a result which is satisfactory to me, and one which will be hailed by the friends of the Orphanage that the children have been diligent and on the whole been prosecuting their studies successfully; and that my three assistants, Lydia Goddard, Jane Rachburn, and Matilda Smith, have been making satisfactory progress. They deserve credit for their efficient help. Only one of Mr. Janardhan Punt's pupils failed in Marathi—a result which proves that he has given good and careful work during the year.

In addition to the subjects prescribed under the Government standard, the children have had religious instruction and vocal music daily; and the elder boys have had lessons in free hand-drawing. The Rev. J. Fulton examined the boys and girls in the Scripture and Catechism, and will report the extent and value of their knowledge of this most important branch of their training.

Before the last year's report was circulated, it was my painful duty to record the death of our long-tried and esteemed fellow-worker, Mrs. Smithers. The Committee have already marked their appreciation of her valuable services [illegible] and I feel unable to do justice to the Orphanage by her character and example will be felt for many years. In consequence of Mrs. Smithers' death we were naturally very anxious as to the Committee's selecting one who would efficiently carry on the Matron's duties.

It is now my pleasing duty to express my great satisfaction with the manner in which her successor, Mrs. Good, has discharged her duties.

The conduct of the boys and girls have on the whole been satisfactory. The unusual number of young children admitted during the year has rendered specially difficult the work of moral training in the school generally, but I am glad to be able to report that the moral and religious tone of the institution is good.

The children have been much encouraged to take exercise by the present gymnastic apparatus promised two years ago by a kind friend now at home, and a number of bats, balls, and hoops, from another friend before he left Bombay.

The changes which we all had by six weeks' residence at Khandalla during the hot season proved both most enjoyable and beneficial.

The health of the children has been good. The only cases of serious illness were those of two little girls. As already mentioned, one of them died. The disease was not so far advanced in the other little girl, and it is hoped that she will recover on her arrival in England, whither she has recently proceeded with her parents.

It is with great pleasure that I read the following gifts to the children:—Bundles of useful clothes sent by several ladies and gentlemen; twenty-two rupees from a lady residing at Bandora to give the children a treat of fruit, cake and sweetmeats; and a hundred rupee note from the gentleman who previously gave a similar sum, and wished the whole to be spent in purchasing suitable books for the library.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1871.

The examination of this school was held on the 17th and 18th of November.

It will be at once apparent from the results which have been communicated from the office of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, that a large number of boys passed into the higher standards for the first time. This year will be chiefly remarkable for the large number of admissions into the lowest standard, and the time [illegible] consequently required to bring them up to the standard necessary to pass. In reading, writing, repetition, dictation, history and geography, all classes were fully up to the requirements of the standards, and in arithmetic, as the results show, although not quite so satisfactory as in many of the special subjects, the children generally are making satisfactory progress. The only subject in which the results cannot be considered satisfactory is that of grammar, which is not quite prepared, rather than to any [illegible] deficiency in the teaching of the school.

In the eighth standard, two boys and one girl were presented for examination, and they acquitted themselves entirely to my satisfaction. I consider the passing of a girl in the 8th standard as peculiarly creditable to the school, as no girl has as yet been presented under the 8th standard in any of the grant-in-aid schools in Bombay.

After the examination I was taken over the whole premises by Mrs. Duthie. The dormitories looked clean and neat, and I was satisfied that no pains had been spared to make the place healthy and comfortable. The playground is large, and was evidently appreciated by the boys. Those who take interest in an institution of this kind would, I am sure, like to know the opinion of one entirely unconnected with the school, and I shall be glad if my remarks in this instance induce the public to subscribe more largely towards the support of so desirable an institution.

GOVIND W. KURKARAY.

16th December 1871.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Proposed by the Rev. J. Paton, and seconded by Colonel Hailes—"That the Report which has been read be adopted and printed as the Report of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society for the year 1871."

Proposed by Mr. John Connon, and seconded by Mr. G. Manson,—"That the following ladies and gentlemen form the Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society during 1872:—

Chairman—A. Wright, Esq., Inspector General Indian Medical Department.

Deputy Chairman—H. Conder, Esq., Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway.

Members—James Arnott, Esq., M.D., Rev. D. C. Boyd, J. W. Brown, Esq., J. K. Bythell, Esq., R. Campbell, Esq., J. Connon, Esq., Thos. Crawford, Esq., R. E. Crum, Esq., W. D. Dods, Esq., Rate Douglas, Esq., Rent. Col. Davidson, R. E., J. S. Geddes, Esq., D.E. Gosting, Esq., Lieut. Col. J. C. Hailes, W. F. Hunter, Esq., Alex. Johnston, Esq., James Macalister, Esq., Chas. Macdonald, Esq., Geo. Manson, Esq., Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Rev. John Paton, Rev. John Small, J. G. Smith, Esq., N. Spencer, Senr., Esq., F. A. Spencer, Esq., R. Stevenson, Esq., A. Taylor, Esq., G. R. Wilson, E q., and J. Windram, Esq.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. F. A. Spencer, Convener, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Dods, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Gosting, Mrs. Hailes, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. Small, Mrs. G. R. Wilson, Mrs. Wright.

G R Wilson, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Circle, Bombay.

D Graham, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, Building and Foundation Fund.

R. Duthie, Esq., Superintendent of the Orphanage, Mahim.

Alex. Johnstone, Esq., Auditor.

Proposed by Mr. Conder, and seconded by Mr. J. Macalister.—"That that following gentlemen be the trustees of the Society till its next ordinary annual meeting:—The Rev. D. C. Boyd, the Rev. D. Macpherson, D. Graham, Esq., and G. R. Wilson, Esq."

Proposed by Dr. Arnott, and seconded by Colonel Day—

1. That the following be substituted for clause II. of the constitution of the Society—

"The object of the society shall be to provide for the maintenance and education of Scotish Orphans and of such other children of European descent as the Society shall consider to have sufficient claim to the benefits of the institution, but not to the exclusion of the children of Scottish parentage, who shall in all cases have 1st claim to admission."

2. That the following be substituted for the first twenty-two words of clause XIII. of the constitution of the Society:—

"A geneneral meeting of th members of the Society shall be held yearly in such month a the Committee may decide."

Almost immediately after he business meeting was over, the exhibition began. Usually, the exhibition includes the exercising of the pupils in reading, spelling, dictation, geography, &c., but as the business meeting had taken up more time, it was on Saturday thought advisable to limit the exhibition to singing and reciting. The children—whose healthful and cheerful appearance or six of them delivered recitations in a very creditable manner. A number of very

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

MYNADHUR, 8TH DECEMBER.

At last a move has been made, and there are no troops left in Cachar. The Artillery reached this place the day before yesterday; and the 42nd Native Infantry, who started the day after them, are still on the road up. The road was reported so bad that it was determined to send all the guns and ammunition by boats in charge of an officer, and to march the elephants with merely their cradles and stable gear. The wisdom of the step was soon proved. The first march out of Cachar to Lukhipur was an easy fourteen miles, the only delay being caused by the ferry over the Barak, about three miles out of the station. Lukhipur is the extreme military post on the road, and is held by a jemadar's party of the 4th N. I. The villagers about this part of the country are principally Munnipuris and Nagas, who have left their hills to settle down as peaceful ryots in British territory. The Munnipuris seem lively and intelligent; and their villages, distinguished by streaming banners and gay with fair complexioned damsels in brilliantly striped garments, presented a striking contrast to the low, squalid huts of the Nagas. These Munnipur maidens, with their hair cut, in a peculiar but not ungraceful style, straight across the forehead, exhibited none of the false modesty of the Hindustani female, but stared without fear at the numerous strangers and the imposing array of elephants passing through their village. The Nagas, on the other hand, seemed to be regular savages, and made up for the scantiness of their attire by barbaric adornments of glass beads and brass rings which they dispose promiscuously about their person: the principal receptacle for this simple jewellery being the lobes of their ears, which are pierced and distended to an enormous size. They are great flesh-eaters, and are not very particular as to the way their meat has been butchered; in fact, they seem to prefer the flesh of a beast that has died a natural death about a week previously. The night of our arrival these human vultures were preparing for a grand feast off the carcase of a bullock which they had fished out of the river, and they made night hideous by a curious series of howls arranged in a *crescendo* scale with which they accompany any work of a hauling nature, and which appears with them to correspond to the *Haut the bowline* minstrelsy of the British sailor.

The difficulties of the road only commence after leaving Luckhipur; but with the exception of some steep hillocks and one or two muddy *khalls*, which give some trouble to laden elephants, there is no check till the river is again reached at Naraindhur, where the work of transporting everything from bank to bank has to be gone into. The ferry here is managed by an ingenious arrangement of large bamboo rafts fitted with a ring of cane, through which passes a rope of cane about one hundred and fifty yards in length, stretched from bank to bank, and along which the raft is hauled. These rafts, although very slow, are very safe, and accommodate a large amount of goods. The river here is deep and clear with a rocky bluff jutting out into stream—a most tempting spot for a plunge; but some alligators had been perceived basking on the bank, which made intending bathers hesitate and draw back.

The Camp at Naraindhur was a clearance at the edge of an extensive forest, and here the Punjabis had their first experience of a bivouac in the jungles of Eastern Bengal. The style of structure was simple in the extreme. Two forked sticks being driven into the ground, a horizontal bar was laid across them, and sloping boughs resting on it and reaching to the ground formed the roof. This was thatched with jungle grass and leaves of wild plantain, and formed a green bower sufficient indeed to keep out the dew, but which would have proved anything but comfortable in a heavy shower. No tent equipage of any sort being allowed, the officers had to seek shelter in similarly simple edifices; and notwithstanding water-proof sheets, the earth felt terribly damp or cold, whilst the heavy dew, condensing on the leaves of the huge forest trees overhead, kept up throughout the livelong night a continuous drip-drip on the roof of the frail bungalows. This first camp is a fair specimen of all that have succeeded it. The weather is still hot in the day time, although the nights and early mornings are very raw and cold, and a thick fog rising from the river hangs about the low hills till 10 or 11 o'clock. Very pleasant is one's cup of hot tea in the early morning, with a nip of commissariat rum, especially as the march never commences till 7 o'clock, and there is ample time to enjoy *chota hazri*. We did not realize the full difficulties of the road till after leaving Naraindhur. As I mentioned in a previous letter, the original intention had been to cross the Bhubun range from Moniekhail to this place; and it was only when that road had been condemned as impracticable for troops, that this line of route was decided on. It would appear that the upper road was rather hastily given up, for it would be simply impossible to find a worse one than this, and the saving of time by taking the first road would have been considerable. Nothing was known of this part of the country; and the oldest inhabitant—in this case an elderly planter—when consulted on the point, said he believed that a path did once exist affording an overland communication between Silchar and Mynadhur. To find it was the difficulty, which was overcome by the simple expedient of despatching an intelligent Naga to search for it and re-open it. The noble savage did his work well; with a supreme contempt for all natural obstacles, he tackled the road, and with dhao and tomahawk soon cut himself a path through tangled cane-brake and lofty forest, and emerged from the depths of the jungle to report the discovery of the road. The civil authorities then adopted it, christened it, and declared it fit for troops; and the result is a narrow path running in a straight line through a swamp, climbing perpendicular hills for the mere pleasure of descending them again, never refusing the slightest obstacle, preferring the boggy bottoms of sluggish streams to the easy luxury of a bridge, a model of engineering pluck and a marvel of foolish perseverance. Since the road was opened [illegible] has been much improved, hills have been turned, substantial cause-ways thrown up in swampy places, and much cutting of jungle indulged in; still a great deal remains to be done before it can be made fit for beasts of burden, especially such heavy brutes as elephants. The 22nd and 44th N. I. are bringing their experience of road-making to bear on the construction of a path to Tipai Mukh, which is now nearly completed; and the road from Alni to Mynadhur is to be gone over again by the 42nd N. I., who are now on their way up. It is terribly hard work for them, which to construct roads. An endless succession of steep muddy *tilas* or hillocks, averaging from one to eight hundred feet in height, clad from base to summit in impenetrable bamboo jungle or equally difficult forest, a tangle of matted underwood and creepers, separated at their bases by belts of thorny cane-brake and deep ravines with treacherous muddy bottoms,—such are the principal features of the country. Like most disagreeable places, it is picturesque in the extreme, and it has the advantage of being shady; for hours together the force marches on without once emerging into the sunlight, the path winding along the hillside through an arch of green bamboos, relieved here and there by huge forest trees covered with ferns and orchids, or through groves of wild plantains and fan-shaped palms. The stillness is quite oppressive, and is only broken by the occasional distant bark of the *khakur* or the plaintive cries of the *wooloot*, a black hairy ape who frequents the densest parts of the forest, and who, though often heard, is rarely seen. These monkeys go about in large troops, and their cry, which somewhat resembles the bark of a puppy repeated in different keys, is melancholy in the extreme.

The road follows tolerably closely the line of the river, so that no difficulty is experienced with regard to the water supply, and even in the densest parts of the forest, sufficient water can be found stored between the knots of a green bamboo to quench thirst for the time being. It has a slightly aromatic taste, and is cool and limpid. There is also a very curious creeper which, when cut, distils a copious supply of bright cold water which is very refreshing. The soldiers have all been provided with *kookries* in addition to their other arms, and are fast becoming adepts in the use of them. They are the most useful of knives for jungle cutting, and vastly superior to the clumsy *dhao* which has been put into the hands of the coolies, and which soon gets chipped and worn out. The Hindustani coolies with the force are a most miserable lot, and can hardly stagger along under their loads; the system of carrying the baggage on a bamboo across the shoulders of two men is not at all adapted for work in steep narrow roads; and most of the men are already complaining of galls on the shoulder produced by the chafing of the load. The few hill coolies, Kukies and others, seem to manage much better: they carry their loads on their back suspended by a broad band of cane passing across their foreheads, and they step along with ease and freedom in places where the other men can with difficulty keep their feet.

Mynadhur itself is a very pretty place, and affords the only open spot of ground for a camp which we have seen since we left Cachar. With its post-office and telegraph, it is really quite civilized, and it is a great relief to sleep under a roof for even a day or two. The barracks for the men are built, like everything else in this country, of bamboo, and are comfortable, substantial structures. It is curious to see the many uses to which we have already adapted the bamboo; among the commonest are drinking-cups and receptacles for our stores of rice, sugar, &c., which are served out to us by the commissariat in a little paper or a piece of plantain leaf. The rations are good on the whole, with the exception of the salt-beef, which is simply junk in its most repulsive form; and as it is to be the staple article of our meat diet for some months to come, Heaven help those who are not endowed with the palate of a tiger and the digestion of an ostrich! No delicacies in the way of potted meats or tinned soups can be carried beyond this, as the orders relating to the forty pounds of baggage are strictly enforced; and it is impossible to take back horses on beyond this, to say nothing of the difficulty of feeding them in a country where no grain is procurable and the only grass is bamboo. Mynadhur is one of the tea-garden stations which was threatened this year at the time that the Lushais attacked Moniekhail, and a bamboo stockade held by a police guard was built for the protection of the estate. It seems strange that the planters should select such remote and inaccessible places, as there must be many and large tracts of country much nearer Cachar equally adapted for tea cultivation, and infinitely better situated with regard to labor and food supply. This is only the second tea-garden which we have passed since we left Cachar. I can picture to myself no more dreary life than that of an English gentleman doomed to drag on existence in a vile climate, far from friends and countrymen, living in a wretched mat cottage, perched on the top of an abrupt *tila*, in constant dread of an attack from a treacherous foe: the sole break in the monotony of his existence being an occasional visit from a brother planter similarly situated. It is, however, refreshing to note how in these primitive parts the early virtues still survive, and hospitality is an article of the planter's creed often proved and never found wanting.

I fear that if I trespass any longer on your space, I shall only be voted a nuisance, so I must bring this letter to a close. There is little or no military news to give you. Road-making still engages everybody's energies, and the commissariat are making great efforts to push on stores to the front. The Left Wing, 44th, started from this place the day before yesterday; and Mr. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, went up about the same time with a fleet of one hundred and seventy light small boats adapted for the navigation of the upper waters of the river. The General was expected to arrive at Tepai Mukh yesterday, and we may soon expect a forward move. The health of the troops is good on the whole, although there are several cases of fever and dysentery left behind in hospital at Mynadhur. Two casualties have occurred here among the coolies; these men were drowned whilst bathing in the river, and it is reported that another was seized by an alligator, but got away after a severe mauling. I hope to date my next letter from Tepai Mukh.—*Pioneer.*

CAMP MAINADHAR (ON THE BANK), 6TH DEC.

Here we are some 54 miles S.E. of Cachar, and some 24 miles from Tepai Mukh, which has been set apart as the base of operations. The 22nd arrived here on the 3rd, having left Cachar on the 24th of November, and have been principally employed during this time in road-making between Alni on the river Barak and this place, Mainadhar, for between Cachar and Mainadhar it is only a five days' march. It seems that the roads over which we have been marching, and which we have at the same time been improving, were only lately made by a party of Manipuris and Kukis employed for the purpose, but without any engineering supervision, so these fellows, being left to their own devices, made the road after their own fashion as straight as an arrow, and they carried it straight up the hills and down the opposite sides without any attempt to lessen the steepness by diversions of any kind. Apparently it was only when troops had to march over these roads that it was discovered how the road-making party performed their work. There was certainly a path, but so awfully steep in most places that the authorities on having to march over it themselves, came to the conclusion that it would be impossible, without considerably diverting the road round the hills, to bring laden elephants by it. For these animals, as well as for the troops, this road was originally intended. To improve it, the 22nd was set to work under the supervision of the Executive Engineer of the district, and the Right Wing of the 44th, commanded by Captain Udney, also assisted under the same supervision. At first the 44th worked from Lackipur to Alni, and the 22nd at first from Alni to Mainadhar Ferry, and afterwards from a place called Bhubandhar Khall, seven miles front on towards Bhubandhar tea-garden. The 44th moved up to Mainadhar and worked towards the camp of the 22nd at Bhubandhar Khall. A few the latter regiment had been three days at work (29th November to 1st December), they were ordered to march straight to Mainadhar, as the authorities had by that time come to the conclusion that the road would take too long to complete properly so as to allow of laden elephants passing along. They had consequently relinquished the idea of bringing the animals laden. The Sappers and Miners had in the meantime arrived at Mainadhar and commenced to make a road between that place and Tepai Mukh, as there is no road at all to this place by land, the only means of reaching it at present being by water. Assisting the Sappers and Miners were the Head-quarters and Right Wing of the 44th Regiment under Colonel Hicks. By the 3rd these men had made six miles of good road towards Tepai Mukh, and established a camp there to which the name of Stage No. 1 is at present given. To this camp the General and his staff moved on the afternoon of the 3rd December. On the morning of the 5th, the 22nd P. N. I.'s Head-quarters and Right Wing under Colonel Stafford marched to Stage No. 1, to be employed in improving the road. In the meantime the Sappers and the Right Wing of the 44th have cleared another six miles of road, and established Stage No. 2, to which they have moved their camp. To-day the Left Wing of the 44th, which reached Mainadhar yesterday, march for Stage No. 1, also to be employed on the road. The Telegraph Department under Mr. Pitman have set up the line beyond Stage No. 1, and have opened an office. For some days past a telegraph office has been opened at Mainadhar. At Mainadhar there are several large Commissariat godowns with, it is said, four months' rations for the whole force. As yet very few stores have gone on towards Tepai Mukh, but each regiment, as it left, has taken twenty days' rations with it.

The General expects to have the road completed as far as Tepai Mukh by the 16th. When that is done, godowns must be built for the Commissariat, a stockade to protect the depôt hospitals, and a few barracks; at the same time, stores must be accumulated. All this will take time. At the same time the remainder of the force consisting of the 42nd N. I., and the Left Wing of the 22nd P. N. I. will have to arrive from Cachar, where they were yesterday. Such being the state of things at present, I do not think a general advance can be made into the Lushai territory until the 24th or 25th of the month.

The Artillery arrived at Mainadhar to-day. The unladen elephants with Mr. Nuthall are expected to-morrow.

At present Mainadhar is the most advanced depôt of the force. I see there is a large depôt hospital, which was organized by Dr. Harvey who has been sent on to Tepai Mukh in order to be on the spot in readiness to establish another there. Dr. Nicholson, of the 22nd, has been detained here for the present to look after the depôt hospital, and act the part of Sanitary Officer to the station. Dr. Macdonell ought to have been here to do this work, but the outbreak of cholera amongst coolies at Chattak occasioned his being sent back to Cachar immediately on his arrival at Mainadhar on the 28th November. Drs. White of the 42nd, and Craig of the 44th, together with Dewar of Sylhet, were all hurried off to Chattak.—*Englishman.*

DEMAGIRI, 4TH DECEMBER.

The Head-quarters and half the Regiment of 2nd Goorkhas under Col. Macpherson have advanced in the direction of Vanoona Ghat, and established a cooly dak for provisions as far back as Demagiri. At the different stages detachments of the remaining wing are stationed, who furnish the escorts and "bank on" the coolies from stage to stage. General Brownlow leaves to-morrow or the next day for the front, taking with him a portion of Colonel Hill's Mountain Battery.

The 27th P. N. I., under Colonel Doran, have arrived from Kassalong, bringing with them ten elephants.

The Sappers and Miners and 2nd Goorkhas seem to have a good deal of sickness among them, principally fever. About a fourth of the Sappers are on the sick list, and sixty of the Goorkhas; but [illegible] are in the jungle. They have been a month in the country now, and nearly the whole of that time has been spent in cutting roads and clearing camping grounds. One Sapper had an extraordinary mishap: he cut into a bunch of scorpion grass with his kookree, and, directly he had done so, the juice of the grass spurted into his face with most unpleasant results. His face was at once swollen up to an enormous size; his mamma would have found the greatest difficulty in recognising her soldier boy in such a frightful shapeless mass of flesh; the eyes had entirely disappeared, and as to features he had none left. However, he got over it in the course of time; and if he is not a handsomer man, I trust he is wiser, and will give this cantankerous grass a wide berth in future.

One sometimes hears the Abyssinian, Bhootan, and Black Mountain Expeditions, and of course the Looshai one, described as military picnic and "bits of martial bunkum." If any one has a fancy for a week's thorough enjoyment, a week's chronic picnic, living on the fat of this land and every other land, commend him to march from Kassalong to Demagiri; if on his arrival he still thinks it a picnic, he should be made Regius Professor of Stoical Philosophy, and have a medal on the spot—(a salted pig rampant on the one side set with pearls, and on the reverse a biscuit marked "Ahmuty and Co., Cabin").

The first march out from Kassalong is perhaps amusing but monotonous; (and such a monotony!) over a succession of hills so steep as to necessitate steps up and down. I don't think there is 100 yards in the whole march that is level. I used to think going down hill much easier work than going up; the road from Kassalong to Burkul upsets that idea entirely, unless you are cloven-footed, and can cling on to the slippery mud on the road at an angle of about 80° from the base. The march from Burkul to Demagiri is the road for a picnic, nice and shady the whole way. The second march out from Burkul is the one especially commended to tourists in the pursuit of amusements. You start about 8 a.m., and you walk along a stream with water from two inches to three feet deep, and you continue to walk in this said water till 6 o'clock in the evening, and by that time you come to an encampment. The sun does not bother you in the least, for I don't suppose an observant man would manage to see more than about three square feet of the firmament as he is marching. I am told the scenery is very fine, and I am content to believe it on hearsay. My own experience is this: up to ten o'clock in the day there is a dense fog, and after that has cleared up, the jungle is so dense that it's as dark as a bag; and even if you could see any distance, you require all the eyes you have got to pick your way over the rocks and bolders that you frequently come upon in the bed of the streams. Now and then you come upon some magnificent timber (at least to look at) from 80 to 100 feet high, the Gurgeon tree I think it is; as timber I believe it is of little use, the grain being very coarse indeed, but it gives a noble shade. The orchids are very fine indeed, and grow in great profusion; there is hardly a tree without about half a dozen orchids on it, and some trees have as many as twenty sticking to them.

The prettiest things I have seen as yet are the butterflies, and they are very fine; one in particular, a beautiful sapphire-coloured one. But it does not do to look about you too much. If, when you are nicely poised on a lippery rock, some one calls your attention to a splendid something worth seeing, don't look, it's a snare; if you do, you sit down violently where you had no idea of inclination of sitting, slide off into four inches of mud and two feet of water; everybody laughs, and in the confusion various leeches take advantage of your position, and fasten on behind your ear. One of the Sappers got over forty leeches on his leg at one time, so if you only get a few, you are ill-treated.

If when you arrive in camp, you find a piece of salt pork and biscuit to regale you, it is then you really appreciate the picnic. At Demagiri we got some fresh meat, to wit, a gyall. The Political Agent put all his influence and suavity to work, and prevailed upon Ruttunpora, or somebody else to supply a gyall, which he did at an immense sacrifice; in fact, he almost gave away the animal, inasmuch as we had to pay about a rupee a pound for it (19lbs for 15 rupees). This was a great feather in the Political Agent's cap. When the beef was cooked, and part of it eaten, Demagiri presented a queer sight. In the first place, a dead silence reigned for two days, and everyone had his head in bandages as if suffering from a bad earache; all orders were given by gesticulation. The fact was everybody had incipient lockjaws brought on by eating the toughest and most sinewy meat ever heard of, and all for the sum of 125 rupees. This was the most masterly piece of successful political intrigue, and so very satisfactory to all parties (which is not the case in most political intrigues), and as such should mark a memorable epoch in the annals of British India. I hear that some of the officers who were afflicted with lockjaw saw in a dream a large gyall crowned with a wreath of Bengal currency notes, and on the horns sat a Political Agent bearing in his hand a wand on which was written Barney, and holding on to the tail of the animal was Ruttunpora laughing most joyously and shouting "Vive la bagatelle." Moreover, they say that Ruttunpora laughed so immoderately on the occasion of the sale of the said ox, that it affected his lungs, and brought on an attack of bronchitis. But this is hard to believe; nevertheless it's a fact that Ruttunpora is laid up at Demagiri with bronchitis.

The difference in the temperature during the night and the day, added to the fact of the very heavy dew, which falls very much like rain, makes the night appear exceedingly cold; but I don't think the thermometer ever goes below 60°, while in the day time I suppose it must be about 75°, and that after midday when the fog is well cleared off. The inhabitants of his country present a curious mixture of the civilized specimen of man, and the savage *pure et simplex*. They smoke short pipes, of course, made of the everlasting bamboo, and this is the nearest approach to civilization I have seen. They eat dogs, not at all civilized. True, during the siege of Paris, dogs were eaten, but disguised in a civilized manner. Here they fatten up dogs in the same way as pigs, and then cook them with primitive simplicity, for they impale the dog, and roast him and eat him up from the tip of his nose to the end of the tail, not a fraction of a fragment escapes.

The women are very ugly, at least those who are on view; they wear nothing whatever above the waist, which I consider certainly uncivilized, although some people might say it's only a big jump ahead of the fashion of certain highly-refined and civilized countries.

The names of the people are very hard to get hold of. One officer who has a Mugh servant, whose name really is something like Thwaienkhi, has taken a wrinkle from Mark Twain, and calls him Fergusson. This simplifies the matter wonderfully.—*Indian Daily News.*

In a private letter from an officer with the Lushai Expedition, the writer says:—"For the last twelve days I have been existing on commissariat rations. The fare is decidedly hard, but hard walking over these hills and sleeping out in the open at night gives a man no end of a twist, so though I growl like the rest at the want of fresh meat and the deprivation of one's beer, yet I am in a pretty flourishing condition. Last night we managed to get hold of some mutton—gramfed, too—and a few bottles of beer, and had a feast in consequence."—*Englishman.*

We hear that the Undaunted, with the Guide and Dolphin in tow, proceeds to Chittagong on Monday with a full complement of stores, &c., for the Lushai Expedition.—*Englishman.*

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The evidence in the Tichborne case received by last mail, with the exception of that of Mr. Baigent, is not, we consider, of sufficient importance as to justify our putting it before our readers in any fuller shape than we have done in the summary of it quoted yesterday from the *Pall Mall Budget*. Mr. Baigent's evidence commenced on Friday, Nov. 24, and we obtain the following report of the first portion of it from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of that day.

George Beaken, a sergeant of police at Poole, was employed at Upton in Sir Edward Doughty's time, in the stables. In 1841 or 1842 he saw Roger C. Tichborne there. He was quite a lad. Witness never saw him again until October, 1867. He then saw him and several other gentlemen get out of the omnibus, and recognized him from a family likeness—a likeness of Sir Edward Doughty. Two days afterwards he conversed with the plaintiff, and had no doubt of his identity.

Cross-examined—When I last saw Roger at Tichborne he was twelve years old.

The Attorney-General—In your affidavit you state that you were employed at Sir E. Doughty's at Upton, and "had ample opportunities of seeing and knowing his nephew, Mr. Roger Charles Tichborne, when he visited Upton House. I well remember his appearance. I have not seen him for some years." Why did you not state that you had not seen him since 1841 or 1842, and that he was then only twelve years old?—I was not asked about dates and I did not mention any.

The Lord Chief Justice—It is really quite shocking the way in which these affidavits are drawn. I hope, Mr. Attorney, that in your position upon the Judicature Commission you will take some steps to stop this system of giving evidence upon affidavit. Who could imagine from this affidavit that the witness had not seen Tichborne since he was a lad?

The Attorney-General to the witness—You say in your affidavit that when you saw the plaintiff get out from the omnibus "I recognized his features as those of the Roger C. Tichborne I formerly knew." Do you mean to say you recognized the features as those of the boy of twelve?—Yes, I did.

The Lord Chief Justice—You said you recognized the family likeness only?—I recognized the features as being those of the Tichborne family.

To the Attorney-General—The family features I recognize in the upper part of the claimant's face—the forehead, eyes, and heavy eyebrows. From seeing these I turned to my daughter and Mrs. Marsh, and said "That is Mr. Tichborne." I never left the spot before I recognized him, though he had been standing a minute or two.

The Lord Chief Justice—In your affidavit you say that as he got out of the omnibus you looked well into his face and at once recognized him; you now swear that you looked at him for two or three minutes before you did so. How do you reconcile that?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that he had no objection to the witness being cross-examined by the Attorney-General or by his lordship, but he humbly submitted that he should be examined only by one at the time.

The Lord Chief Justice—But I may not be interrupted in questioning a witness who swears now what is not in accordance with his affidavit. It is quite disgraceful, and especially so in a man upon whose words the lives and liberties of people may depend.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have no power to stop your lordship.

The Lord Chief Justice—You have not, and I trust that you will not interrupt me.

The affidavit of the witness was then put in and read at length.

To the Lord Chief Justice—What I meant in my affidavit was that I recognized the family likeness. I did not know the plaintiff's features [illegible].

The Lord Chief Justice—Then your affidavit from first to last is calculated to produce a totally different impression to the facts you have deposed to to-day, and anybody reading the affidavit would derive an [illegible] impression.

[illegible] making such an [illegible] because people who make such affidavits may find themselves in a very awkward position [illegible] matter because [illegible] consequently a man who has been convicted and sentenced to ten years penal servitude upon the evidence of a policeman, who has now been liberated, and whom I now believe to be entirely innocent.

Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent was then called. He said—I have resided at Winchester all my life. My father was drawing-master at Winchester College. I live by my pen and my pencil. I am engaged in antiquarian pursuits connected with history, genealogy, and family histories. I have been acquainted with the Tichborne family since childhood. I knew many members of the family, and I knew Roger's mother very well. I knew Roger before he went abroad. My recollection dates from 1846. He was 5 ft. 7in. or 5ft. 8in. high. He was broad-shouldered, awkward in his limbs, and was altogether a very remarkable character.

What was his principal pursuit?—Smoking. (Laughter.) He wasshy, and frequented company below his proper position. I used to drive together with him. I saw him grow pretty well, but he was lazy. I saw him four or five times or more after he joined the Carabineers. He filled out somewhat as a man. He was then, I should say, 5ft. 8in. or 5ft. 9in. I saw him at Winchester before he went abroad; and it was very foolish his doing so, and hoped he would come back—to honour the better. He did not tell me his reasons for going. I had heared them in the family. That was the last time I saw him before he went away. I continued on terms of intimacy with the family after his departure. I knew his brother Alfred very intimately indeed.

How can you address you?—He always called me by my Christian name, Francis, and so did his mother and father. I was with Alfred until six months of his death, and within six weeks of the event he sent me a present from Yorkshire, and I was at his funeral. I saw the dowager a good deal, but only once since Sir James's death. I saw the claimant when he came to this country I have been intimately associated with him, and have assisted him in every way in my power.

Have you done so for payment?—No, I have acted from a notion of justice that the claimant was an ill-used and oppressed man. The first I heard of the claimant coming over to this country was from what I saw in a newspaper in September, 1866. Before I either saw or heard from the claimant I had communicated with Lady Doughty. I wrote to Lady Tichborne in November, 1866, but the letter never reached her. Before I saw the claimant I did not believe he was the man, and I received no letter from him till after I saw him. [illegible] showed a letter from him by Mr. Hopkins. I do not know where the letter is. It belonged to Mr. Hopkins. I did not form any opinion from the handwriting of the letter. I was in frequent communication with Mr. Hopkins. I had the honour of knowing him for twenty years. I heard from Lady Doughty in March or April, 1866. This was the first intimation of the plaintiff's return I had, and not the paragraph in the newspaper, as I said before. On the 31st of December, 1866, in consequence of a note from Mr. Hopkins I went to Alresford. I there saw Mr. Rouse at the railway station. I did not see Bogle on that occasion, but did in the evening. Of course I knew Bogle. This was the first day I saw the plaintiff; it was at the back of the Swan. Mr. Hopkins said, "There is Sir Roger." We were thirty or forty yards from him. Sir Roger turned round and looked very pointedly at both of us. Mr. Hopkins said, "Depend upon it, he knows us both." Where we came to to him he moved off the path to allow us to pass. We passed on. I did not then have an opportunity of seeing his features. He had a cap which shaded the upper part of the face, and a pocket-handkerchief was held to the lower part. I did not see any more of him that day, nor till after he had been to the barracks. Before I saw him again I had formed a belief that his mother had recognized him. Up to that time I did not believe he was the man; not until I saw Bogle. I saw the plaintiff on the 2nd of February, 1867. This was at Alresford.

You went expecting to see him?—Not for a certainty. I had received a telegram from Hopkins asking me to come by the afternoon train. Mr. Hopkins met me at the station and showed me a letter. The day before Mr. Hopkins had written to me to meet him. At Alresford I saw Mr. Hopkins, and it was decided that Mr. Hopkins should request the claimant to write such a letter as Roger would write to Mr. Hopkins, which should contain some fact of former days known to him and Mr. Hopkins, and if that was done Mr. Hopkins would see him, but not otherwise. If the letter from the plaintiff was satisfactory, it was arranged that we should dine with him, and that we should both receive him as Sir Roger Tichborne after we had satisfied ourselves as to the truth of his claim. Mr. Hopkins' letter said—"If I do not get a telegram from you to-morrow to say that you are coming here by the mid-day train, I will endeavour to go to you." Then there was a telegram from Mr. Rouse for me to "come by next train." I went. Mr. Hopkins showed me a letter from the plaintiff. I do not know what has become of the letter. After seeing it, I went to Mr. Hopkins's house. I was there introduced to Mr. Holmes. I was shown a large photographic portrait. The one now produced is a copy of it.

I won't ask you what you said, but what was your opinion?—On looking at it for a moment or two I said, "That is Roger Tichborne, and no mistake about it; but he has had a blow or something on the upper part of the nose, which is certainly wider." I then took a piece of paper and covered over the mouth so as to leave only the upper part of the face visible. I said, "There he is as he used to be fourten years ago." I believe the actual photograph I saw is in Victoria-street. (The photograph was sent for.) Mr. Holmes told me what had passed at his recognition by the dowager, and at Gravesend between Mr. Gosford and Sir Roger, and the questions that Mr. Gosford put to Sir Roger. After that I went with Mr. Holmes to the Swan; Mr. Holmes carrying a note, asking the plaintiff to dine with Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Holmes took me into a room at the hotel, where I saw the plaintiff. I went up to him and said, "I never expected to see you again." He then put on a smile which I remembered of old—(a laugh)—and said, "I never expected to see you again." He looked at me and placed his hands upon my shoulders and said, "Why, when I went away I was no stouter than you." Mr. Holmes then left the room. I said, "Turn round and sit by the fire, and just tell me what you did when you landed at Melbourne."

The witness then narrated the story told him by the plaintiff about his mounting a restive horse, the details of which have been published already.

Did you give the claimant any information on that occasion about the family or Roger's early life?—Certainly not. My object was to test him. I formed an opinion, but did not mention it to anybody. His voice went through me when he spoke. It had an electrical effect. Rouse's talk had considerably improved before he went away. Of course at sixteen the object of his life was to cease to be a Frenchman and become an Englishman. I then went with him to Mr. Hopkins's house.

WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

II.—THE WOMAN TO WHOM WE SMILE.

I was then residing in Paris, and my concierge, in showing me a set of rooms more convenient than those which I had occupied before, said: "Monsieur will not have much of a view, but he will enjoy the benefit of Mademoiselle Sylvie's flowers and her two canaries" and, pointing across a courtyard, he glanced up at a small window very high on the sixth floor, embowered in a thick trellis-work of sweet-peas, scarlet-runners, and mignonette boxes, amid all of which hung a brave little cage, smart with green and white paint and gilding. It was a costly-looking trifle this cage, and one was rather surprised to see it so high up as a sixth floor; but the two birds inside hopped from perch to perch, and piped their trilling notes, and shook the trim yellow wings they had just dipped in water with as pert and chirping an air as if the whole world was theirs, and there was nothing on earth too good for them. "She is a stay-maker," continued the concierge, "and the next window to hers is that of M. Polydore, a railway clerk." I do not know why the concierge should have thought it necessary thus to intrude M. Polydore upon the scene. I was rather disappointed that he had done so. I could have wished he had kept this gentleman in the background, or brought [illegible] some other day incidentally to something else. But it is a way with Frenchmen quietly to root up certain illusions, and to do it quickly.

I took the rooms, and during several weeks was enlivened by the sight of the flowers and by the chirruping of the two canaries. Of an afternoon, when the house was in the shade, and the bustle which attends the arranging of rooms, the opening of windows, and the shaking of carpets in the morning was over; when the yard was silent and cool, the warbling sounded so clear and melodious, so gay and unrestrained, that I sometimes laid down my pen merely to listen to it. But I never saw Mdlle. Sylvie, and I was beginning to regard her as a sort of myth to be perpetually associated with song of birds and impenetrable groves of creepers. One morning, however, having chanced to rise earlier than usual, and being seated writing at my desk, I raised my eyes towards the familiar window, and observed a young and bright but rather pale face protrude through the foliage, and a pair of small hands suspend the smart cage on its accustomed hook. The birds had been under cover for the night, and on being put into the air instantly saluted the rising sun with their music. Then the small hands disappeared and came back again, and nimble fingers, armed with scissors, set to work trimming the plants, here lopping off one tendril, there tying up another, after which a new eclipse and then the small hands brought the tiniest of watergots and gravely watered their ten-thousandth part of an acre of garden land. At this moment, while I was studiously surveying the scene, the adjoining casement was opened, and a second head, much less bright and interesting than the other, and ornamented by a shaggy crop of uncombed hair and a black moustache, became visible, and there commenced an interchange of greetings between the windows. The water-pot paused on the edge of the mignonette box, the face smiled amicably, and the shaggy head, putting out a large hand with a pair of tongs in it, and a basket fastened to the end of the pair of tongs, leaned forward and passed the basket until it dangled right among the flowers. Then the nimble hands lifted something out, fumbled half a minute in a pocket and dropped something in, and the basket travelled back followed by another amicable smile and a nod. "Yes, it's like that every morning," exclaimed the concierge, who had come up with my letters, and was standing by me holding a sheaf of other lodgers' boots, letters, and hot-water cans between his hands. "That is M. Polydore, the railway clerk, passing her breakfast to Mdlle. Sylvie. M. Polydore runs down at seven every morning for his own provisions, and brings up his neighbour's at the same time—two pots of milk, two rolls a one sou, and a sou's worth of chickweed for the birds, and that's all. It's never more than five sous she has to drop into the basket, and I'll be bound M. Polydore would pay it all for her himself, aye, and double that, if she would only let him." But here the concierge interrupted himself, for a second and more novel scene was being enacted. The shaggy head, after vanishing for a moment with the tongs, had reissued in their company, and was now passing a new basket, the conical shape of which revealed its contents at a glance. It was [illegible] full of strawberries. Mdlle. Sylvie [illegible] hands as if uttering an [illegible] shook her head, and then [illegible] of her cage, then [illegible] as much as to say that it was good, but [illegible] sign to say that it was good but [illegible] shook her head [illegible] bank. When [illegible] pronounce, we could [illegible] appearance of which, [illegible] Polydore's gestures [illegible] tasted two good [illegible] signified by Mdlle. Sylvie shaking one or two more strawberries into her left hand, and waving her right laughingly before her face, as though to convey, "This is positively all I shall take, M. Polydore, so you needn't tempt me." M. Polydore protested, but finding it was of no use gave a shrug, and the pottle moved slowly back on its way along with the tongs. Mdlle. Sylvie then took up the tiny watering-can, and finished the morning's watering. "Yes," said the concierge approvingly, "that's just it. M. Polydore is a good-hearted young man of the free and easy sort, and he and Mdlle. Sylvie get on very well together. He goeson errands for her; she mends his things for him; but, except when they meet on the staircase, all their talking and love affairs is done through those windows. M. Polydore, I suspect, would like affairs to take another turn; but Mdlle. Sylvie knows how to put enterprising gentlemen back into their places. You understand, she is engaged to a sergeant who will marry her when he has finished his seven years, that is the year after next, I believe; and he being an honest man the match would be a good one, snap off if anything went wrong. So she bides as still as a small mouse, and steres by every contime she can, and seems to live on air; and she stitches and stitches enough to wear her little fingers away, for she's a deft needlewoman, and makes [illegible] over he wants anything sewn for him and doesn't mind paying for the job." The concierge retired—worthy chatterbox, whose chief delight was to communicate to one lodger the adventures or misadventures of the other—but I suppose some of his words lingered after him, for that day I sent Mdlle. Sylvie a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, and sent them with my compliments and my shirts, requesting that she would kindly hem and mark them.

She was less than a week about the work, and brought it one afternoon when the sun had been so lustrous and her canaries in such spirits that the very sparrows of Paris, who are the most unconcerned birds in its existence, must have wondered at such conduct on the part of birds who were condemned to live in cages. A slight knock, and she entered, reserved in manner, but unembarrassed, and with that perfect grace of demeanour which would seem to be the appanage of French-women. She had not much of what artists call beauty, but her teeth and hair were admirable, and her eyes shone with an expression of innocent vivacity, very confident, true, and captivating. On the other hand, she was evidently overworked. Her figure was slight and thin, and her face much paler than I had been able to judge, seeing her from a distance of four stories. "These are monsieur's handkerchiefs," she asked, and saying this handed me the little card-board box in which the order had been sent her. I mechanically examined the work, and was struck with its conscientious character—every stitch so honest and straight, and the design of the cypher she had wrought in fancy letters so delicate, painstaking, and elaborate. Then, having admired, I inquired how much I was indebted to her, and was shocked to find that, reflecting on the prices charged for these things by people who are called fashionable hosiers, I wondered with some indignation how anybody could have the courage to grind unfortunate needle-girls down in this way. "But you must find it very hard," I observed, "to live on such small gains as this, Mdlle. Sylvie?" "Oh, monsieur," she answered, with a little shrug and a smile, "it's woman's work, and that's never much paid." She said this so quietly that I was unable to divine whether there was any irony in the remark, or whether she really thought that her sex earned as much as could be expected; so I repeated "I consider it very little." "Yet there are women who would sew for less," was her tranquil answer, as she smoothed a crease out of the neat white apron that covered her merino gown. "Were are so many women, and a few trades open to us! Monsieur has never been in the poor quarters?" There are women to be seen there who take workmen's blouses at three sous the blouse; they stch fifteen hours a day and earn thirty sous. Nobodycan have idea of what deep wretchedness is until he has seen these women. Imagine such of them as have children, and sometimes a drunken husband, and nothing but this money! There are some who say that all this is the fault of the employers; but then the employers intend that they can pay us any more; and women have not the power to raise wages by striking work as the men can. Nobody ever heard of a women's strike. To begin with, women are not free, and so couldn't strike if they would, for their husbands and fathers wouldn't always let them. But even if they were free, I do not believe any number of